The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5837.—VOL XXXVIII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857. PRICE SIXPENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Raby, on the 4th instant, Mrs. E. L. Moore, of a daughter.
On the 11th instant, at her residence, Goulburn-street East, Mrs. A. Abrahams, of a son.
On the 11th instant, at her residence, Parramatta, Mrs. George Edward Levien, of a son.
On the 12th instant, at 190, Liverpool-street, Mrs. M. Jowell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th instant, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Francis M'Carty, second son of Mr. Francis M'Carty, senior, to the only daughter of John O'Neil, of Marulan, wheelright.

DEATH.

At Thurso, Caithness, North Britain, on August 30, 1856, Miss Anne Sutherland, in the 86th year of her age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM to BALMAIN, from Gas Company's Wharf, every ten minutes. Fares, 3d.

STEAM to WATSON'S BAY on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., from Phœnix Wharf, returning 12·15 and 6 p.m., calling at Woollomooloo Bay.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH Daily, from Phœnix Wharf, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 12 noon and 6.45 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN (s.), on MONDAY MORNING next, at 8 o'clock, returning the same day at 2 p.m.

WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—The NORA CREINA, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

WOLLONGONG.—The ILLAWARRA, TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 9 a.m.

STEAM to MERIMBULA, (Twofold Bay District).—The WILLIAM IV. will leave for Merimbula, calling at Ulladulla and Broulee, on MONDAY next, at 6 p.m.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock. The PATERSON TO-MORROW MORNING
TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.
H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street. February 13th, 1857.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, at 8.
YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TO-MORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, at 8.
WONGA WONGA, to MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 3.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY MORNING, at 8.
STEAMER to TWOFOLD BAY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.

REDUCTION in PASSAGE-MONEY per A.S.N. Co.'s Steamers to MELBOURNE.—
Intermediate £5 5
Steerage 3 15
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. Co.'s Wharf, 26th January, 1857.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN.—The T. S. N. Co.'s steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, master, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 3 p.m. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP WILLIAM DENNY, R. MAILLER, commander, will leave for AUCKLAND on TUESDAY, 17th instant, should the English mails be in Sydney; if not, six hours after the arrival of mail steamer from England. Cargo will be received THIS (Friday) MORNING, and until MONDAY EVENING. Freight (35s.) thirty-five shillings per ton, wharfage included. JOSEPH KENDALL, Campbell's Wharf. 13th February, 1857.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner DOVE, J. MANSON, master, will sail as above on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at noon
For freight or passage apply to GEORGE CARTER, Victoria Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY direct.—The regular trader ARIEL, R. SHARPE, master, will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR PORT CURTIS, calling at MORETON BAY.—The fine schooner DON JUAN, Captain BREMNER, will be despatched for the above ports without delay.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURE.—The MONARCH Captain KELLY, will (weather permitting) be towed to sea TO-MORROW EVENING. Shippers will please complete their shipments THIS DAY. Has still room for a few passengers.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street, or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—CHEAP PASSAGES!!!—Saloon, £5 0 0
Steerage, £2 5 0
The clipper barque MONARCH, GEORGE KELLY, commander, is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will sail with the usual despatch. Has room for only a few tons of light freight. Has spacious and comfortable accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 177, George-street; or at the Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The well-known favourite trader CALLENDER, Captain COLLINS, now loading at the Albion Wharf, has the greater part of her cargo already engaged and will sail in a few days.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First vessel.—The Baltimore clipper schooner EMILY JANE, C. C. BEER, master, will be despatched on SATURDAY, and can take a few tons light freight if sent down at once.
For freight or passage apply to J. C. and G. DIBBS, Circular Quay, or Campbell's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The regular trader CAROLINE, SMITH, master, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged and on board, has still room for a few tons.
For which or passage immediate application is requested to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

LIZZIE WEBBER, for LAUNCESTON.—The packet-brig LIZZIE WEBBER, M'KINLEY, commander, having arrived at Launceston after another splendid run, was to leave there on 10th instant; may be hourly expected, and will meet with quick despatch.
For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street.

SHIPPERS of Light Freight to ADELAIDE per FANNY FISHER.—The FANNY FISHER, Captain HARROLD, calls at Adelaide, and, if arrangement be made immediately she will take a few tons, at a reasonable freight; cabin passage also.
Apply to HENRY FISHER, 25, Lower George-street. February 13th, 1857.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The fine clipper brig MARY GRANT, Captain BENNETT, having all her dead weight engaged, can receive measurement goods if arranged for in the course of this week.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's-chambers.

GERTRUDE, Captain DUNNING, for AUCKLAND.—Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements, and passengers to close their engagements by THIS EVENING, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
Apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

ELIEZER, Captain WALLACE, for PORT COOPER, now filling up at Campbell's Wharf. All shipments must be completed, and entries passed, by THIS AFTERNOON, to enable the vessel to clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—At Lamb's Wharf. The first-class clipper brig MOA, 280 tons, Captain THOMPSON, will sail on THURSDAY, 19th instant.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 14, Lower Fort-street.

FOR NELSON and PORT COOPER.—The clipper schooner TARANAKI, HENRY COREY, commander, will have immediate despatch. Having much cargo engaged, shippers will please forward without delay.
For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; or to JOHN A. BUTTREY and CO.

FOR CALLAO.—The splendid A1 ship ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Captain DAVIS, will sail on the 20th of February.
For cabin or steerage passage, with the best of accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to MERRILL and LEAVITT, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The well-known regular trader ROYAL SAXON, will shortly be despatched to the above place.
For freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper barque JUANITA, G. TEMME, commander, will positively sail on 14th instant. Has room for a few tons of cargo, and comfortable accommodation for cabin passengers.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO.; or to Captain TEMME, on board.

CHILIAN ship MANUEL MONTT FOR VALPARAISO direct.—Last shipping day FRIDAY, 13th instant, at Moore's Wharf. All claims upon the vessel to be produced in duplicate at the Chilian Flour Company's offices on or before that date. W. H. ELDRED.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.—For Passengers only.—The first-class Dutch East Indiaman, MARIA MAGDALENA, Captain WILLENBRINCK, having all her cargo engaged, and being under contract to sail for Antwerp on or about 20th instant, can take a limited number only of first-class passengers, to belanded at Southampton. The cabins are fitted with every requisite convenience.
Rate of passage, 50 guineas.
Apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., Wynyard-lane; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

LA HOGUE, for LONDON.—Sails positively 18th instant.—Has one first-class cabin disengaged. Required a few bales of wool to fill up. Offers a very desirable opportunity for Gold.
SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Agents.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON direct.—The new A1 13 years ship COLEROON, A. WILSON commander, having the whole of her dead weight, and nearly all her wool on board, will sail as above.
This ship offers a desirable opportunity for the speedy conveyance of wool; and intending passengers are invited to inspect her superior cabin and intermediate accommodations.
Apply to Captain WILSON on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 well-known remarkably fast sailing clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 776 tons register, WILLIAM LEASK, master, will be quickly despatched. She has very superior accommodation for passengers, and is ready to receive her cargo at once, a considerable portion being already engaged.
Apply to Captain LEASK, on board, Campbell's Wharf, or, to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—With prompt despatch.—The splendid new Aberdeen clipper ship CATHERINE ADAMSON, 800 tons register, GEORGE STUART, commander, is now ready to receive wool, either at the Circular Quay or at Marsden and Co.'s shed. Has all her dead weight, only requiring wool to fill up, and a considerable portion being engaged, will be loaded without delay. Has a full poop, and from her superior sailing qualities is a favourite ship with passengers. Her three voyages have been made in 79, 80, and 78 days respectively. Carries a surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., No. 1, Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—Under engagement to sail on o before the 10th March.—The frigate-built ship ALNWICK CASTLE, 1087 tons, A1 for 13 years (belonging to Messrs. Green, Blackwall), EDWARD HIGHT, Esq., commander, is now receiving cargo at the Circular Quay. This vessel has unrivalled accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to the captain on board; or J. B. METCALFE, 110, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine new clipper ship NOUR-MAHAL, 850 tons register, D. C. BRAYLEY, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. This fine ship, built expressly for the Australian trade, is classed A1 for 13 years at Lloyds, on her first voyage, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.
For rates of freight or passage, apply on board, at the Circular Quay; or to RUNDLE, DANGAR, and CO., Clarence-street; or to L. and S. SPYER and CO., agents, Wynyard-square.
Will be followed by the SPEEDY, 1020 tons.

FOR LONDON.—To sail about the beginning of April, the magnificent model-built clipper ship CALIFORNIA, 1200 tons, M. DE WYN commander, is now daily expected from Melbourne. On her arrival intending passengers are invited to inspect the superb and elegantly fitted accommodations of this noble vessel, expressly constructed and planned for the passenger traffic with these colonies and Europe. Her sailing qualities have never been surpassed; the two voyages outwards were accomplised successively in 73 and 75 days. She carries an experienced surgeon.
For plans of the cabins, and particulars of freight or passage, apply to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street, Lloyd's Chambers.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.—For LONDON direct, to sail punctually 1st March, the magnificent new clipper-ship WALMER CASTLE, A 1 at Lloyd's, for thirteen years, 1200 tons, C. L. F. DANIELL, commander, belonging to Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, and having now arrived.
The accommodation of this noble vessel having been altered expressly to meet the requirements of the Australian passenger trade, she affords unequalled advantages, in point of comfort and salubrity.
Many intending passengers by this vessel on her former voyage having experienced disappointment through the rapid filling up of her cabins, early application is recommended on this occasion to the undersigned.
BROWNE and NOYES, agents, 25, Market-street, Melbourne.

BLACK BALL Line of British and Australian Packets.—The magnificent and powerful clipper ship DONALD M'KAY, 2588 tons register, H. WARNER, commander, will be despatched from Melbourne for Liverpool on the 26th instant; rates of passage are as follows:—

Saloon	...	...	... £65
Ladies' saloon	...	...	... 70
Second cabin...	...	...	... 35
Intermediate	...	...	... 25
Steerage	...	...	... 20

For plans of cabin, dietary scales, and other information, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The barque LAUNCESTON, 300 tons register, carries 500 tons dead weight; and the brig GRATIA, 178 tons register, carries 250 tons dead weight—in first-rate order, and ready for any voyage. JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

WANTED to CHARTER, a Vessel of 500 or 600 tons, to load spars in New Zealand for London. Apply to J. S. MACFARLANE, at Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s, Lower George-street. 10th February, 1857.

WALTER HOOD, from LONDON.—Consignees are requested to pass their entries immediately for Campbell's Wharf. Any goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at their expense and risk.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

ROBERT TREAT, from NEW YORK.—The owners and agents of the above vessel will not be responsible for damage sustained by cargo after leaving ship's tackles, nor for any goods left on the wharf after her hours of discharge, which are from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO, agents. 39, Hunter-street, 12th February, 1857.

ALL BILLS due by Captain W. WATTS, of the steamship Governor-General, must be sent on board, in duplicate, TO-MORROW MORNING. He will not be responsible for any debts contracted for the steamer without his written order. Sydney, 11th February, 1857.

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.—Notice to Watermen.—The Race for all Working Watermen who have never won a new boat or a champion race, pulling a pair of sculls in working skiffs, will take place on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m.
First Prize—A new boat, the gift of T. Taylor and G. V. Brooke, Esqs.
Second—£10.
Third—£5. No entrance-money required. Entrances for this race will be received by the committee at Mr. George Ewen's, on FRIDAY next, from 3 to 5 p.m., when the boats entered will be produced at the New Stairs for inspection and approval by the committee.
R. DRIVER, jun., hon. sec.
Sydney, 10th February, 1857.

OSMOND'S £1 1 L of FARE.—SOUPS—Pascaline, Julienne
FISH—
* * *
HOT JOINTS—Roast mutton, roast pork, roast duck
ENTREES—Mutton cutlets aux concombres
Filets of pork, sauce Robert
Tripe à la Lyonaise
Sheeps' trotters à la poulette
Harricot of mutton
Fricassée of chicken and mushrooms.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, peas, &c.
COLD MEATS—Ham, gallantine, magnonaise, salad, cheese, &c.
2s. 6d. per head.
OSMOND'S HOTEL, Pitt-street, opposite Willow-tree.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders will be received until FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the erection of an hotel at Waterview. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, 23, Pitt-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until the 1st March, for the purchase of the House and Premises adjoining the Red Lion public-house, Church-street. It is near the junction of the Great Western Road, and within three minutes' walk of the railway terminus. JOHN GOOD. Cornstalk Inn. February 9th.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FRENCH and WRAY, stonemasons, are requested to send their address. Box 201, Post Office.

THE GENTLEMAN who slept in the room with Mr. Wickham on the night of his death, at the Commercial Hotel, Hartley, is earnestly requested to communicate immediately with Mr. MALLESON, Solicitor, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

MRS. CRADDOCK (late Julia Deané), Clifton, Oxon, call at Mr. FORSTER'S, painter, Parramatta-street. You will see a relative.

THE GENTLEMAN (being known), who held the money for a sweepstake in the whaleboat race on the Anniversary Regatta, (made at Fort Macquarie), will oblige the winner by leaving it at the King's Head Inn, Lower George-street.

ONE DAY LONGER.—In consequence of the great increase in the number of visitors to the Exhibition at the School of Arts during the last week, it will remain open for one week longer, but must positively close on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, as the Hall is let in the ensuing week.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Farewell Engagement of the eminent tragedian, G. V. BROOKE, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Heir.—This EVENING, February 13th, Shakspere's play of A WINTER'S TALE. Leontes, Mr. G. V. Brooke. With HOW STOUT YOU ARE GETTING. TO-MORROW EVENING will be presented Shakspere's historical play of HENRY V, with new and appropriate scenery, dresses, and appointments.

THE SYDNEY GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Mr. G. V. BROOKE will perform on the nights set apart for the holders of tickets in the Gift Enterprise, viz., TUESDAYS THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, commencing on Saturday, 14th February, 1857.

THE SYDNEY GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Tickets are now on SALE at the Gift Office, in front of the Theatre, daily, from 10 to 2 p.m.

THE SYDNEY GRAND GIFT ENTERPRISE.—£1000 STERLING to be given to the Patrons of the Royal Victoria Theatre, from February 14th to March 25th, 1857.
Proprietor ..... THOS. TAYLOR.
Manager ..... JAMES CROSBY.
Tickets, 5s. each, which will entitle the owner to two admissions to the Upper Circle, or one admission to the Dress Boxes of the Royal Victoria Theatre, on any one Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday, with one share in the GIFT ENTERPRISE.

FIRST GIFT	(Five Hundred Pounds)	£500
SECOND GIFT	(One Hundred Pounds)	£100
THIRD GIFT	(One Hundred Pounds)	£100
FOURTH GIFT	(Fifty Pounds)	£50
FIFTH GIFT	(Fifty Pounds)	£50

And
FORTY GIFTS at ..... £5 each.
Total—ONE THOUSAND POUNDS.
Five per cent. to be deducted from the gifts to be given to the Charitable Institutions of the City.
TICKETS LIMITED TO 20,000.
The management of the Royal Victoria Theatre, determined not to be behind their brethren in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, and in emulation of George Coppin, Esq., who is, at the present time engaged in a similar undertaking in connexion with the Theatre Royal and Cremorne Gardens, Melbourne, have resolved upon prosecuting the above enterprise.

A limited number of tickets will be reserved for Campbelltown, Parramatta, Windsor, Newcastle, Maitland, Penrith, Liverpool, Wollongong, and other towns in the interior.
A committee of management for the day of drawing, which will take place about the end of March, (particulars of which will be advertised in the Sydney papers) will be selected from the above towns, so that every purchaser throughout the colony may rely upon being faithfully represented.
The Plan of Drawing is the most simple and honest that can possibly be devised, and in the late enterprise of Mr. James Simmonds at Geelong gave universal satisfaction, viz.:
Corresponding numbers to those sold will be placed in a bag or wheel. The committee will see that the said numbers are so placed in a bag or wheel. A child will be selected by the committee from the audience assembled on the day of drawing, and the first ticket drawn would be entitled to the first gift, viz.—If a Mr. Jones purchases a ticket numbered 135, and the first ticket drawn by the child happens to be 135, Mr. Jones will be presented with Five Hundred Pounds!!!—The other gifts in similar order. Tickets on sale at the Box Office of the Royal Victoria Theatre; James Fryer's (late Paisey and Fryer's), printer, George-street; and other agents. Agents wanted for un country. All letters to be addressed to JAMES CROSBY, Royal Victoria Theatre marked outside, "Gift Enterprise."

SCHOOL OF ARTS DISCUSSION CLASS.—The subject THIS EVENING is, "Should population be the basis of representation?"

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The instrumental performers of the above Society are requested to attend practice THIS (Friday) EVENING, at the usual hour, at their Rooms, 16, Jamison-street.
JOHN DEANE, secretary.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Fifth Concert of the above Society will take place the 23rd February. Subscriptions for the half-year, admitting each member and two ladies, £1 1s.; and each subscriber and one lady, 10s. 6d.
Members and subscribers must be elected by the Committee. JOHN DEANE, secretary, 16, Jamison-street.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Elocution Class in connexion with this Institution will meet as usual THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely, at the rooms in George-street, when the following programme will be submitted, viz:—
1st. A Parliamentary Debate in the 14th year of George II., 1740, on a bill for preventing merchants from raising the wages of seamen in time of war, and thereby inducing them to avoid his Majesty's service.
SPEAKERS.
Sir Charles Wager, Sir. R. Walpole, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Fox, Sir J. Bernard, Mr. Winnington, Mr. H. Walpole, and Mr. Littleton.
2nd. One of Hogg's Scotch Poems.
3rd. Selections from H. S. Beecher.
All young men are cordially invited.
ALBERT JONES, Class Secretary.
N.B. Punctuality in attendance is requested.

CHRISTIAN CITY MISSION.—NOTICE.—A Public Meeting will be held at the Tent, corner of Liverpool and Sussex streets, on WEDNESDAY next, February 18th, at half-past 7 in the evening, to form a committee for the purpose of carrying out the object of the Mission. The friends of the City Mission are invited to attend.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Palmer-street.—Special Services.—Two Sermons will be delivered in the above temporary Church, on SABBATH, 15th instant, on behalf of the building fund for the completion of the new church, now in course of erection.
The Rev. J. B. LAUGHTON, B.A., of Bathurst, will preach in the morning.
The Rev. JOHN DOUGALL, of St. Andrew's, in the evening.

VICTORIA by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the faith, &c.
To the Widow and the next of kin, of JOHN WATSON, late of 35, Union-street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Marine Engineer, deceased.
GREETING—
WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New-South Wales by the Proctor of Alexander Halkett, of 35, Union-street, Sydney, a creditor of the said deceased, that the said John Watson departed this life, in the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, intestate, having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid: we do therefore peremptorily cite you, and each of you, to appear personally, or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court, at the Court-house, in King-street, Sydney, on the 26th day of February instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court; and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to shew sufficient cause (if you or either of you have or know any) why the same should not be committed to the said Alexander Halkett, a creditor of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further to do and to receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said Alexander Halkett, as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the honorable Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Knight, Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney, the eleventh day of February, in the twentieth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.
For the Prothonotary,
D. B. HUTCHINSON (L. S.),
First Clerk of the Supreme Court.
SPAIN and YOUNG, Proctors for the said A. Halkett, Wynyard-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—Mr. MORT, being about to leave in the La Hogue, will be obliged if parties having claims against him will send them in immediately to his office, Pitt-street.

BANQUET to THOMAS S. MORT, Esq.—The Committee will meet THIS AFTERNOON (Friday), at 4 o'clock, at the Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street, to make concluding arrangements. W. G. PENNINGTON, honorary secretary.

FAREWELL DINNER to THOMAS S. MORT, Esq., upon his temporary departure from the colony.
COMMITTEE.

Mr. T. Whistler Smith	Mr. J. Macnamara, M.L.C.
Mr. R. M. Robey	Mr. J. B. Darvall, M.P.
Mr. Thomas Holt, M.P.	Mr. Charles Moore
Mr. James Williamson	Mr. M. Metcalfe
Mr. W. H. Eldred	Rev. Dr. Woolley
Mr. Robert Tooth, M.L.C.	Mr. H. Haege
Mr. E. S. Hill	Mr. W. G. Pennington
Mr. T. C. Breillat	Mr. Thomas Walker
Mr. Edye Manning	Mr. Robert Johnson, M.L.C.
Mr. John Fairfax	Mr. Saul Samuel
Mr. H. G. Douglass, M.L.C.	Mr. John Hoskins
Mr. J. Lucas	Mr. Moses Moses
Mr. S. North	Mr. Thomas Skinner
Mr. W. Wolfen	Mr. John Croft.
Mr. Clark Irving, M.P.	Mr. Henry Prince.

The dinner will take place at the Lyceum Theatre, York-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th February next. The Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Esq., C.B., chairman.
All applications for tickets to be made to the committee, on or before FRIDAY next, at 12 o'clock, when the list must be closed.
W. G. PENNINGTON, Honorary Secretary.

ALPHA COTTAGE ESTABLISHMENT, St. Leonard's North Shore.—Young ladies carefully educated for £30 and £40 per annum.

D. BUIST and SON, 19, Bridge-street, Pianoforte-makers. Pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed.

JOINER and ECKARDT, Tailors, &c., have opened the premises, No. 200, George-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established in Sydney 1842), No. 183, George-street, near EMPIRE Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Australian Agricultural Company's Offices, from 8, Church-hill, to Lyons' Buildings, 152, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

GENERAL DRAPERY and Family Linen Establishment, 212, George-street. J. TAIT and CO., 212, George-street.

GENERAL ALTERATIONS of the Houses, Constructions, and Decorations, by L. SACLIER, 53, Pitt-street, near King-street. Particular attention paid to country orders.

PAPERHANGINGS.—English and French Paperhangings. Depot, L. SACLIER, 53, Pitt-street.

CAUTION to POUNDKEEPERS and others.—Lost a Piebald Pony, white legs and tail, about 13 hands high, long tail, branded JD over A near shoulder. Any person bringing the same to J. W. CARNE, Enfield, or MARTYN and CO., Pitt-street, Sydney, will receive £2 reward. J. W. CARNE. Enfield, February 10th, 1857.

STOLEN or Strayed, near Petersham, a Dark Chesnut Mare, branded No. 8 under the mane, with long tail. Whoever will bring the same to ISAAC NICHOLS, at the Dove Inn, Liverpool Road, shall receive £3 reward.

LOST, between Bligh-street and the Joint Stock Bank, a White Cornelian Brooch. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to Messrs. HARDY, BROTHERS, Jewellers, Hunter-street. Sydney, February 12th.

LOST, a Cheque on the Union Bank for £10, drawn by Miss Wing, in favour of Richard Rylott. Payment is stopped. If the finder will return it to Mr. F. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office, he shall be rewarded.

LOST, a large Black and White Newfoundland Dog. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to 14, Jamison-street.

FOLLOWED a LADY home, on last Wednesday, a small Lapdog. The owner can have it by giving description, paying the expenses of this advertisement, and by addressing to A., Post Office.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to JAMES TUNKS, butcher (late of Parramatta), are requested to pay their respective accounts to JOHN TAYLOR, auctioneer and commission agent, Parramatta. JAMES TUNKS, Picton Arms, Haymarket, Sydney. 13th February, 1857.

NOTICE.—Dr. MULLER, having recovered from his severe illness, can be consulted daily at his residence, (Thursday excepted) from 1 to 3 o'clock. 51, Elizabeth-street. 14th February, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an indenture dated the second day of February now instant, I, the undersigned THOMAS SAMUEL SCOTT, of Lower George-street, Sydney, ship chandler, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, convey and assign to the undersigned John Campbell and James Edwin Graham, both of Sydney, merchants, all my estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds only excepted) in trust for the benefit of all my creditors, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Council 5th Victoria, No 9; and further, that the said indenture was duly executed by me and by the said trustees, and attested according to the provisions of the said Act, and now lies for inspection and execution at the office of Messrs. SPAIN and YOUNG, solicitors, Wynyard-street, Sydney. Dated this twelfth day of February, 1857.
THOMAS S. SCOTT.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
JAMES E. GRAHAM.
Witness—WILLIAM SPAIN, J.P.

IN the Assignment Estate of RICHARD NESBITT.—Creditors in the above estate are informed that a dividend of 4s. 3½d. in the £ is now payable at Mr. W. LOVE'S, grocer, 335, George-street.

£12,000 TO LEND on MORTGAGE.—The undersigned are instructed to invest immediately £12,000, or any part of it, on mortgage of city property at 7 and 8 per cent., or of country property at 10 per cent. DICK and BROWN, solicitors, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney

J. COX and CO. wish to call the attention of the Legal Profession to the following works, just received:—
Archbold's Practice of the Court of Queen's Bench
Abbott on the Law of Merchant Ships and Seamen
Aychbourne's Chancery Forms and Orders
Bayley on Bills of Exchange
Braithwaite's Epitome of Chancery Practice
Bissett on the Law of Partnership
Harrison's Digest, 2 vols.
Jarman and Bythewood's Conveyancing, &c.
Jarman's New Practice of the Court of Chancery
May's Parliamentary Practice
Shelford on the Law of Bankruptcy
——— of Insolvency
Smith's Mercantile Law
Sugden on the Law of Property
Sweet on the late Limited Liability Act
Watson on Arbitration and Awards
Williams on the Law of Executors and Administrators, new edition.
Also, a variety of standard legal works, which, with the above, are the latest editions.
J. COX and CO., importers, 111, George-street.

J. COX and CO. beg to call the attention of the Medical Profession to the following works, ex Catherine Adamson:—
Beale on Diseases of the Liver
Barlow's Practice of Medicine
Carpenter's Manual of Physiology
——— on the Microscope
Churchill's Theory and Practice of Midwifery
Druitt's Surgeon's Vade Mecum
Erasmus Wilson on Healthy Skin
Ferguson's Practical Surgery
Fowne's Manual of Chemistry
Golding Bird's Natural Philosophy
Kirke's Handbook of Physiology, 3rd edition
Knox's Manual of Anatomy
Quain's Anatomy, new edition, 3 vols.
Royle's Manual of Materia Medica
Symes' Principles of Surgery
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence
Wilson's Anatomists' Vade Mecum
Williams' Principles of Medicine.
J. COX and CO., importers, 111, George-street.

J. COX and CO., Wholesale Stationers, have just received a complete assortment of Whatman's Drawing Papers, consisting of the following sizes—
Demy
Royal
Imperial
Elephant
Double imperial
Double elephant
Antiquarian
Also, a large quantity of cartoon or continuous drawing paper, and a selection of the various sizes of Dowse's patent vellum cloth.
J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—A large selection of Children's Books, instructive and amusing, printed on linen cloth, coloured and plain. Also, a choice selection of books for young persons. J. COX and CO., 111, George-street.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, Two Speeches on the subject of Education in New South Wales, delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 2nd and 12th December, by the Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P., on submitting his resolutions to ensure (as far as it may be practicable) the education of every child in the colony. Price sixpence; per post, eightpence. J. COX and CO., publishers, 111, George-street.

COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.—Sydney Post Office Directory, price 21s.; per post, 22s.
The Australian Almanac, price, 7s. 6d.; ditto 8s.
Mercantile Sheet Almanac, price 1s.; ditto, 1s. 1d.
Education, by Hon. T. Holt, price 6d.; ditto, 8d.
The Deposits of Gold in Australia, by William Gardiner
The Australian Medical Journal, price per annum, 20s.
J. COX and CO., publishers, 111, George-street.

J. COX and CO. beg to call the attention of Architects and Surveyors to the following works—
Nicholson's Carpenter and Joiner
——— Builders' and Workmen's New Director
——— Practical Builder, 3 vols.
Bridge's Practical Miners' Guide
Hood on Warming Buildings
Nicholson's Principles of Architecture
——— Operative Mechanic
And a variety of architectural and engineering works.
J. COX and CO., importers, 111, George-street.

J. COX and CO. have received the following Works ex Istamboul, Catherine Adamson, &c.
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations, 2 vols.
M'Clure's Discovery of the North-West Passage
Yachts and Yacht-building, by a writer in BELL'S LIFE, with illustrations
Kate Coventry, a novel, by the author of Digby Grand
The Court Album, 1857
The Keepsake, by Miss Power, 1857
Hypatia, by the Rev. Charles Kingsley
Alton Locke; cheap edition
North and South, by Mrs. Gaskell
Mary Barton, by the author of North and South
Dr. Antonio; cheap edition
Capern's Poems
Page's Advanced Text Book of Geology
Potter's Physical Optics
Professor Wilson's Works, vol. 6
Barnard's Landscape Painting
Cuzco and Lima, a visit to Peru, by George Markham
A Manual of Sea Anemones
London's Supplement to Encyclopædia of Plants
——— Works, complete
The Life of Gainsborough, by Fulcher
The Eighteenth Century, by A. Andrews, being Illustrations of the Life and Manners of our Grandfathers
The War, 1855 and 56, by W. H. Russell
Homes and Haunts of Poets and Statesmen
Nanon, or Women's War, by Dumas
The Hunchback, by Victor Hugo
Also, the standard and cheap editions of the following authors always on hand:—
Carlyle's Works, complete
Dickens' ditto, ditto
Charles Lever's ditto, ditto
Thackeray's ditto, ditto
Douglas Jerrold's ditto, ditto, &c., &c.
J. COX and CO., Importers, 111, George-street.

SHIP SIMLA.—Just published, the "Simla Polka," by Spagnoletti. JOHNSON and CO., 57, Pitt-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, the Nice Polka Mazurka, price 2s. 6d. post free. MOSS, 38, Hunter-st., Sydney.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES—The undersigned has just received the largest and best-assorted lot of Valentines ever imported to this colony, at prices varying from 1d. (one penny) to £3 3s. (three guineas).
☞ Parties purchasing to sell again treated on the most liberal terms. J. MOORE, bookseller, George-street, opposite Saint Andrew's Cathedral.

VALENTINES and POETRY CARDS, for 1857, comic, plain, chaste, or elegant, cheap, at MOFFITT'S.

COMIC VALENTINES, with moveable figures. DAVENPORT and CO., 46, South Head Road.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.—A splendid assortment at T. LUSTY'S, toy and stationery warehouse, 443, Wilshire's-buildings, Brickfield-hill.

VALENTINES and handsome lace poetry cards on white satin, in great variety. MEWBURN'S Australian House, Market-street.

PREPARED WAX, 1s. 9d. per dozen. MEWBURN'S Australian House, Market-street.

TOOTHACHE! Use MEWBURN'S celebrated Tooth Tincture; it gives instant relief. Australian House, Market-street.

DRED, DRED, DRED.—SMITH and GARDINER'S, Stationers' Hall, Pitt-street.

AS GARDENER.—A married Man who well understands his business in all its branches; can give testimonials as to

TEN DAYS' LATER NEWS.

[A portion of the following intelligence appeared in our Second Edition, yesterday afternoon.]

By the Star of Peace we have ten days' later English and Foreign Intelligence. We have been favoured by Captain Sproat with papers to the 25th of November.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

November 19.—The first point of interest in our intelligence to which the reader will naturally turn, after the speculations contained in our last number, is the state of the alliance between England and France. We are happy to be enabled to say that the issue we ventured to anticipate has been already realised, and that whatever causes of disturbance may have existed are, for the present at least, removed.

That the two Governments held different opinions on minor points respecting the carrying out of the treaty is now known; but the exact nature of the differences has not transpired through any authentic channel, nor does it appear in what way the differences were adjusted. We can only infer, from the fact, that the attitude we originally took with reference to Russia is still maintained, that France, if she ever contemplated a less stringent fulfilment of the terms of the peace, has relinquished her own views, and adopted those of England.

The diplomatic movements by which a cordial understanding has been effectually restored, have led to many conjectures concerning the existing state of opinion amongst the members of the French government. When the variances between the two cabinets were at their height, Count de Persigny, the French ambassador at the Court of St. James's, who is strongly favourable to the maintenance of the alliance, went over to Paris for the express purpose of having a personal interview with the Emperor at Compiegné. The result of that interview was a satisfactory settlement of the points under discussion. It has been, consequently, concluded that an obstacle had been previously interposed between the Emperor and the ambassador which prevented the former from becoming acquainted with the sentiments of the latter;—else, why should Count de Persigny undertake a special journey to Compiegné? There can be no doubt that in his official correspondence with the foreign minister, M. Walewski, he fully explained his views, and urged upon the government the wisdom and necessity of insisting upon the conditions of the treaty in firm concert with England. But these arguments and remonstrances, it is presumed, were considerably modified before they were suffered to reach the Emperor, or were accompanied by such qualifications as to diminish their force very materially. To M. Walewski are naturally ascribed the impediments that were thrown in the way of a free intercourse between the sovereign and his accredited representative. M. Walewski, whether he acted prudently or imprudently in the course he is suspected of having pursued, clearly incurred the responsibility, as a minister of the crown, of placing in jeopardy the repose of Europe. This is perfectly intelligible; and, much as it is to be deplored that an influential Minister should counsel his master to evade or violate the obligations of so solemn a compact as the alliance which binds England and France together, we cannot help thinking that both countries may be congratulated upon the early discovery of such views in such quarters, and upon the salutary effect their disclosure and defeat cannot fail to exert. There is no disguise about the Russian predilections of M. Walewski and the Count de Morny. But there is much less danger in their open sympathy with Russia than there would have been in its concealed operations. Now that the views of M. Walewski are notorious, and that De Morny's occupation in St. Petersburg is universally known to consist in an incessant offering of incense to the Czar, there is much less reason to apprehend a convulsion than if public affairs looked more calm upon the surface.

The conduct of the Emperor Napoleon on this occasion is said to have been frank and honourable; and messages of an extremely cordial character are reported to have passed between him and Queen Victoria. It is true, also, on the other hand, that the reception he lately gave to the new Russian ambassador indicates an unmistakable desire to cultivate amicable relations with the Czar. But there is no reasonable ground for objection to the exhibition of a friendly disposition which is perfectly justified by existing circumstances, and which does not necessarily imply a decadence of goodwill towards allies. Whatever reason there may be for suspecting the sincerity, or protesting against the demands of Russia, England and France are at peace with her, and are, therefore, bound to treat her ambassadors with courtesy and attention. If the Emperor Napoleon has shown something more than mere courtesy to General Kisseleff, it may be attributed to the peculiar energy of French politeness; at all events, we are not justified in rushing to the conclusion that, because he has bestowed marks of special hospitality upon the Russian ambassador, he is, therefore, inclined to support Russian aggressions.

The language held by Lord Palmerston at Manchester, and at the Lord Mayor's dinner in the Guildhall, undoubtedly offers a striking contrast to the short, but emphatic speech addressed by Louis Napoleon to General Kisseleff. Lord Palmerston does not hesitate to intimate very clearly his opinion of the conduct of Russia in the affairs of Bolgrad and the Isle of Serpents, and to declare at the same time his determination to insist upon their strict observance. He does not fear the maintenance of peace, if Russia abides by the unanimous decisions of the congress; nor does he apprehend an infraction of the peace from any other quarter. His distrust of Russia, and his resolution to watch and curb her, are repeated in a variety of forms by the journals which are supposed to derive their inspiration from Downing-street.

The restless and wide-spread agencies put into activity by Russia in the hope of producing a rupture, or creating a misunderstanding between the Western Powers, have become a subject of daily discussion in the English newspapers. There is no affectation of reserve upon a subject which so deeply concerns the future tranquillity of the civilised world. Many persons known to be employed on these insidious missions are pointed out by name, and the scene and nature of their labours plainly described. Amongst them is no less a personage than the Dowager Empress of Russia, who has taken up her residence in Italy, for the purpose, it is alleged, of exasperating the feud between the Italians and Austria, artfully applying her great wealth and personal influence to the promotion of dissensions likely to lead to European convulsions. Two Russian grand duchesses have also been traced perambulating Germany. One of these, the Grand Duchess Helena, a niece of the King of Wurtemberg, has taken up her residence at Breslau, a convenient centre of machinations commanding Vienna, Dresden, Leipsic, Hanover, and Hamburg. The other, the Grand Duchess Alexandra, the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine, is at Berlin, from whence she can with ease spread her intrigues over Baden, Brussels, and Paris. "It is not for nothing," observes the *Morning Post*, that women of luxurious habits and tastes, living habitually in the sumptuousness of a Russian court, take to travelling in this inclement weather. The season of baths is past and gone, and indeed, it is not pretended that the robust health of these princesses requires change of air and scene."

The general news from the continent presents few features of very striking interest. Ministerial changes have been talked of in Paris, but the alarm seems to have passed over, and the emperor's resolution to abandon his projected festivities at Fontainebleau, for which cards had already been issued, has stilled the uneasiness of the public mind. It is evident, however, that much anxiety prevails concerning the financial condition of the country, and that the continued high prices of provisions still agitate the lower classes.

In Spain the Narvaez ministry seem to be gaining strength; and have so far established their security, that they have been able to repeal the military measures with which they inaugurated their accession. The state of siege throughout the country has been raised by a royal decree.

While intrigues are at work in nearly all the courts of Europe, weaving invisible nets for ensnaring governments in future wars, a tendency to form closer dynastic alliances, and to effect royal family reconciliations, with a view to consolidate existing interests, is apparent in several directions. A complete re-union of the members of the royal house of Denmark has taken place; and there are indications of a similar restoration amongst the Bourbons of Spain, the Count Montemolin being now willing, it is said, to acknowledge the Government of Queen Isabella. The approaching visit of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the affianced husband of our Princess Royal, to Louis Napoleon may be noted as symptomatic of a disposition in the old dynasties to recognise and fraternise with the new ones; and the official rumour of an approaching marriage between the Archduke Maximilian, the brother of the Emperor of Austria, and the Princess Charlotte, daughter of the King of the Belgians, shows that crowned heads are not unmindful of the value of close alliances in this crisis of transactions. The Archduke is 24 years of age, and the Princess Charlotte 17.

Our domestic news for the last few weeks presents a variety of items of greater or lesser importance. Parliament has been prorogued to the 16th of December, to be again prorogued over the Christmas holidays. The recess has been more than usually prolific of displays of political oratory, some of the most conspicuous members of both houses having availed themselves of the lull to address large assemblies at mechanics' institutes, political re-unions, complimentary banquets, agricultural meetings, and other popular gatherings. Lord Palmerston, at Manchester and Liverpool, has delivered several speeches, which have attracted considerable attention from the tone adopted by the Minister towards Russia, in reference to her conduct since the settlement of peace. In these speeches Lord Palmerston represents with accuracy and spirit the universal feeling of the country.

Some changes have taken place in the law department, in consequence of the death of Sir John Jervis, late Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. After a week of coqueting for a seat in the Upper House, Sir Alexander Cockburn has been appointed, without a peerage, in succession to Sir John Jervis, and is himself succeeded as Attorney-General by Sir Richard Bethell. Mr. Stuart Wortley has been appointed the new Solicitor-General.

The state of the metropolis, in consequence of the alarming increase of crime, is beginning to attract universal commentary. The daily papers teem with examples of fraud and violence; and scarcely a single day passes that is not stained by a murder or a burglary, by numerous street robberies accompanied by violence, by embezzlements or extensive swindles, or by an appalling calamity, such as a conflagration or a railway accident, which, in the absence of some great offence, helps to keep up the excitement of the public.

Monday, November 24.

France and England have once more been united on the Eastern question. The French Government found that they could not, I may say, dare not, get on with safety without the English alliance; and Louis Napoleon has for once felt and acknowledged how much he is indebted to England for his present stability. I shall not, however, pursue the subject, suffice it that France agrees with the demands of England for full compliance by Russia of the terms of the Treaty of Peace. This has brought Russia to her senses, and she now, it is understood, consents to waive the question of the Isle of Serpents, by proposing that it shall be neutral, and be placed under the management of a mixed commission. As regards the frontier question this she also is prepared to settle by a modification of her pretensions. The fact is, she is now willing to get rid of the difficulties, for the express purpose of getting Austria out of the Principalities, and the English fleet out of the Black Sea.

There has been a change of Ministry at Constantinople by the return of Reschid Pasha to power as Grand Vizier.

Negociations are in progress for a fusion between the Carlist Princes and the reigning branch of the Spanish Bourbons. The general progress of affairs in Spain is anything but satisfactory. The people appear greatly inclined for a Republic!

The news from America is important. Buchanan has been elected President by a majority of 38 over Colonel Fremont, on the electoral vote. His organ states that his policy will be the admission of Kansas as a slave state. The reduction of the whole of Central America on slaveholding confederacy under Walker—a descent from the Caraque upon Cuba and the West India Islands generally—the re-establishment of slavery in those Islands where it has been abolished—and the annexation of the whole group to the Union. This is exceedingly doubtful. It must be considered no more than as a party, or electioneering, cry — Mr. Buchanan as President of the United States will *do* very differently to what he *says* when electioneering. His policy in office will be widely different from that he deemed it necessary to profess whilst a candidate for office.

Frauds and forgeries on the Great Northern Railway, by a man named Leopold Redpath, to the extent of £200,000, is just now a subject of much public interest; so, also, is a gold-dust robbery on the South Eastern, in 1855; and the murder of Mr. Rittle, cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland. There are, also, about six other cases of murder, of more or less notoriety. Crime, as I have before said, is increasing fast. The Police Commissioners report, as known to the London force—107 burglars, 110 housebreakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pickpockets, 3657 common thieves, 11 horse stealers, 141 dozen offenders, and a posse of others which give a total of 16,900 persons known to the police.

The Money Market at length shows signs of improvement. The James Baines and Lightning arrived last week with a large amount of gold, and a portion has gone to the Bank. The demand for money is not so active as it had been, but the rate keeps at 7 per cent. as fixed by the Bank.

THE UNITED STATES.

Liverpool, Thursday.—The United States mail steam-ship Atlantic, Captain Oliver Eldridge, arrived in the Mersey this afternoon with advices from New York to the 8th instant, 36 passengers, a full cargo of merchandise, and 530,887 dollars in specie.

She reports the arrival of the royal mail steam ship Canada, hence, at Boston.

The Atlantic passed the Baltic on the 9th 200 miles east of Sandy Hook.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The event so plainly foreshadowed by the advices per the Arabia has been confirmed by the present arrival—Mr. Buchanan is assured of a majority of the electoral votes. Indiana has declared for him, and Illinois for Fremont. California has yet to be heard from, and we place her in the Buchanan column. Here are the figures:—

Buchanan	163
Fremont	125
Fillmore	8
Buchanan's majority	30

The *New York Herald's* Washington Correspondent, writing on the 7th instant, says:—

"The topic here, in the White House, in the private parlours, in the public bar-rooms, is the election of Buchanan. The closeness of the election, and the immense vote for Fremont, surprises everybody. But the policy of the incoming Administration is the absorbing topic of conversation. It is now given out that Buchanan is in favour of the admission of Kansas as a Free State. He has all along held to the propriety, if not the necessity, of this course; and the recent emphatic expression of public sentiment on the despotic course of the Pierce Administration in regard to that territory, makes it, I assure you, a fixed fact in the policy of the new Government. It was deemed injudicious by Mr. Buchanan's friends to avow this before the election; but now that the contest is over, and he is to be the next occupant of the White House, there is no hesitation in making it public, and talking about it, and canvassing its effects at the North and South."

With reference to Europe, the same journal adds:—

"The election of Mr. Buchanan will fall like a thunder-clap on the European Governments and people. The warmth with which the candidature of Colonel Fremont was espoused by the independent Press and the independent public opinion of the United States, had led them to conclude that an event which they had grave reasons to deprecate would have been averted. Ignorant of our party machinery, they regarded these indications as unmistakable evidences of the popular will. And so they would have been, had not treachery, inexperience, and the absence of an effective organization combined to defeat the noblest cause which has ever engaged the sympathies of honest men."

The *Herald* itself gives the following as its apprehensions of the results to spring from the return of Mr. Buchanan—

"With the election of Mr. Buchanan, and with a democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, the first conclusion would be that he has secured everything essential to a smooth, respectable, and successful administration. But such is not the case. His administration, from the outset, will be surrounded with difficulties and perplexities more numerous and formidable than those which any President has been called upon to grapple with since the organization of the Government.

"In the first place, his majority in the House of Representatives is an uncertain and slippery majority. The gains, in many instances, which his party have secured in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and New York, are gains achieved upon false issues, and particularly false upon the test question of Kansas. Let the southern democracy try the northern gentlemen upon a bill for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, and they will most probably discover that they have made a lamentable blunder in their calculations, and that their democratic majority in the House is by no means a harmonious working majority for the extension of slavery according to the Kansas policy of Atchison, Jeff, Davis, and Franklin Pierce.

"The magnificent run which Fremont has made, says the *Herald*, in his first trial for the Presidency, appears to be rekindling at once the flame of his popularity. By several public meetings in this city he has been proclaimed their candidate for 1860; and we have no doubt that all the republican presses of New England are in his favour. Very well, let us take things coolly and deliberately, and by the year of grace 1860, we may be enabled to show the difference between Fremont and Fillmore in the South."

A despatch from Boston, dated the 7th, records the following absurd scene, arising out of the election:—

"Major Benjamin Perley Poore, the late Fillmore candidate for Congress in the Sixth district, arrived in the city this afternoon with his wheelbarrow and barrel of apples, which he had wheeled all the way from Newberryport, a distance of thirty-six miles, in two and a half days. The job was in fulfilment of a bet with Colonel Burbank, the Fremont State senator elect, that Fillmore would get more votes in Massachusetts than Fremont. The Major, wheeling his apples, was escorted up State-street, about two o'clock, by the Fillmore clubs of Boston and Charlestown, a military company, and a mounted cavalcade of citizens. The novelty of the performance collected many thousands of the people, and the Major was greeted with tremendous and tumultuous applause on all sides. He delivered the apples to Colonel Burbank on the steps of the Fremonthouse, where both gentlemen delivered congratulatory speeches, mounted on the barrel. Ten thousand people were present."

At Baltimore, however, a scene of a different character took place—a fierce fight, causing the death of four persons. Above one hundred are wounded.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the Daily Evening Traveller, Boston, November 7.*)

Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency seems generally conceded. The vote is doubtless the largest ever cast. The following table will show the result in the several states so far as they have been heard from:—

For Buchanan.	Electoral votes.	For Fremont.	Electoral votes.
Pennsylvania	27	Maine	8
New Jersey	7	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	Vermont	5
Virginia	15	Massachusetts	13
Georgia	10	Rhode Island	4
Tennessee	12	Connecticut	6
Indiana	13	New York	35
Alabama	9	Ohio	23
Kentucky	12	Wisconsin	5
Louisana	6	Michigan	6
South Carolina	8	Illinois	12
Mississippi	7		
Missouri	9	Total	122
Arkansas	4		
North Carolina	10		
Texas	4		
		For Fillmore.	
Total	156	Maryland	8

Necessary to elect ....149.

Advices from San Francisco to the 12th ultimo, received in New York by telegraph from New Orleans, report that trade was active and mining prolific.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says rumour has thus mapped out the Buchanan Cabinet—

General Cass—Secretary of State.
Governor Toney—Secretary of the Navy.
Colonel Richardson—Postmaster-General.
Howell Cobb—Secretary to the Treasury.
Jesse D. Bright—Secretary of the Interior.
The Attorney-General not "spotted."

Telegraphic advices from Central America, received *viâ* New Orleans, state that Walker's position in Nicaragua was still more favourable.

In Oregon the Indians were troublesome, and Governor Stevens, who had advanced to negotiate with them, was compelled to retire. The entire country north and east of Day's River, was in possession of the Indians.

The Hon. J. M. Clayton, the American minister who negotiated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, died on the 9th, after a protracted illness. According to the *Herald*,—

"The general opinion that he had been overreached by Sir Henry Bulwer affected his spirits; and it is said he was several times driven to his bed by illness produced by anxiety of mind."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says—

That the British Government do not like the aspect and condition of things at Panama, and have informed our Government to that effect. They are fearful, judging of the report of Commissioner Corwine some weeks ago, that our Government contemplate following out the suggestions contained in the report of that gentleman, occupying the isthmus of Panama with a strong force sufficient to protect the rights of American citizens in transit over that strip of country. Our Government, I understand, have not come to any fixed determination as to what they will do. The instructions, however, of Mr. Corwine, our consul at Panama, are clear and explicit; and if, in his judgment, anything should arise which would seem to demand it, a Government vessel will be sent there and remain there too, to protect American citizens at whatever hazard; and Secretary Marcy, I am fully persuaded, will so inform our anxious cousins across the Atlantic."

The *New York Courier and Inquirer* says:—

"No candidate that was not elected has ever received so large an electoral vote as Fremont, and no successful candidate so small a one as Mr. Buchanan is likely to have, if, indeed, he has been chosen by the people."

In Warren-street, New York, a fire had broken out in a wholesale drug store, and destroyed property to the amount of 500,000 dollars.

A great conflagration had occurred at Syracuse, devastating the city to the extent of nearly 1,000,000 dollars, and rendering numbers houseless.

New York commercial advices state that the stock-market, which had generally advanced during the past week with an active business, closed dull, with a tendency to re-action. The demand yesterday was mostly of a speculative character, but the prices generally were not affected. The demand for railroad bonds was limited, with a downward tendency of prices. At the second board an increased activity prevailed at a heavy decline for the leading railroad shares.

The demand for money was still active, mainly from the produce dealers and stock operators, but the necessities of the mercantile community at large were not so pressing as they were last week, and the general belief appears to be that the worst of the "fall" stringency is over. First-class paper went freely at 9 to 10 per cent. for 30 to 60 days, and 10 to 12 per cent. for three to six months. The Bank specie averages show a handsome increase, despite the non-arrival of the Californian packets and the large export from this port and Boston last week.

SIR JOHN PAKINGTON IN MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday, Sir John Pakington visited the Model Secular School at Manchester, and on the same day also the School for Outdoor Pauper Children. The Conference afterwards took place between the honorable baronet and the principal gentlemen connected with the rival schemes of education, originating in Manchester. The gentlemen present were, Mr. Baxley, who presided, and the Rev. Canon Clifton and Dr. M'Kerrow; Messrs. H. J. Leppoc, J. A. Nicholls, R. Gladstone, P. Bunting, R. W. Smiles, and C. H. Minchin. The following were the points on which agreement was arrived at:—

"1. That it is desirable to impose a rate for the support of popular instruction in Manchester.

"2. That all schools deriving aid from the rate shall be subject to inspection; but such inspection shall not extend to the religious instruction given in such schools.

"3. That all schools shall be entitled to aid, provided the instruction, other than religious, shall come up to the required standard, and that no child shall be excluded on religious grounds.

"4. That the distinctive religious formularies where taught in schools connected with the different religious denominations, and receiving aid from the rate, shall be given at separate hours, to be specified by the managers, to facilitate the withdrawal of objecting children.

"5. That there shall be no interference with the management of the schools."

Gentlemen on each side took especial care to explain to the right hon. baronet that none of the parties with whom they respectively acted now, or had acted, were to be held committed to the memoranda agreed to. The point of Local School Committees was assumed unanimously, without discussion; and the provision of new schools, where needed, was left open. The points agreed to will form the basis, it may be expected, of an education bill to be introduced by Sir John during the next session of Parliament.

THE GUN-BOAT AFFAIR IN THE BLACK SEA.

In the *Presse d'Orient* of the 10th we read:—"Since the restoration of Peace, Russia has stationed two gun-boats on the coast of Abasia and Mingrelia. These in the course of their cruise captured several barques laden with salt for different ports along the coast, and belonging to the port of Trebizonde. In the eyes of Russia this traffic constitutes an act of smuggling. Complaints having been made by the merchants of Trebizonde, an English gun-boat, said to be the Badger, was sent into the waters frequented by the Russian cruisers. Not having fallen in with the Russian vessels, the English steamer attempted to go and look for them in the Sea of Azoff itself.

"At Yenikalé the Russians made signals; it would seem, to the Badger, for the purpose of interdicting her passage through the Straits, and, as she paid no attention to them, it is said she was fired upon from the fort.

"A sufficient demonstration having been made, the English steamer retired, to give a report of its mission to the commander of the vessels cruising off the Isle of Serpents.

"This news, transmitted to Constantinople, has, it it would appear, provoked the sudden departure of the Curacoa, the entrance of which into the Black Sea we have already announced.

"The Curacoa, according to the rumours now circulated, will join the steam-frigate Mallacca, and proceed with her either to Odessa, Yenekalé, or the eastern coast of the Black Sea."

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(*From the Times, November 24.*)

TURKEY.

Vienna, Sunday, November 23, 1 p.m.

According to telegraphic advices from Constantinople, Aali Pasha was only 24 hours in office.

He and Redschid Pasha could not agree.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—NAPLES AND RUSSIA.

Berlin, Sunday.

The Diet of Mecklenburg has rejected the proposition for the accession of that Duchy to the Zollverein.

The *Prussian Correspondenz* affirms that Russia has no further object in its negociation with Naples than a treaty of commerce and a modification of shipping dues.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Friday, November 21.

The Grand Duchess, wife of the Grand Duke Nicholas, has this day given birth to a son.

The Adjutant-General of the Sultan, Mahmoud Pasha, has received the order of the White Eagle of Poland from the Emperor.

The *Presse*, of Brussels, contains the following:—"At the moment of going to press we receive from Paris a despatch, giving us the precise bearing of the last circular of Prince Gortschakoff. According to this despatch, which proceeds from an undoubted source, the circular of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs is couched in moderate and conciliatory language; but Russia abandons neither her opinions nor her claims on Bolgrad, and she calls for the meeting of a conference, to the decision of which she will defer unhesitatingly."

THE SOUND DUES.

Berlin, Sunday Evening.

The Danish Commissioners have received such instructions for the new Conference on the Sound Dues as are calculated to bring the question to a settlement.

In this hope governments not hitherto represented have been invited to send envoys to the present Conference, so that the settlement may have complete sanction.

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday Evening.

The *Presse* contains a startling announcement. In the course of a description of the intentions attributed to the English government in the Persian Gulf, which comprise the occupation of the island of Karrak, it remarks:—"Karrak, it has been forgotten, belongs to France in virtue of a treaty concluded in 1769, between M. Pyrault, our consul at Bussorah, and Kerim Khan, probably the wisest of the sovereigns who have reigned over Persia in modern times. This treaty is doubtless but little known, but that consideration does not diminish its importance, since no ulterior convention has abolished or modified it."

M. Emile Girardin is, it is said, about to dispose of the 47 shares out of 100 which he holds of the journal *La Presse*. The future purchaser is a well-known rich capitalist, and the price to be paid is 850,000 f. (£34,000). The same capitalist was disposed to purchase the *Patrie*, but the price demanded was the capital of the profits derived from the paper, which are said to be 240,000 f. (£6000).

The Council of the Bank of France met to-day at the Finance Office, for the purpose of obtaining an authorisation to increase the capital of the Bank. The effect produced on the funds by that step was favourable.

The *Bulletin des Lois* contains an imperial decree opening a supplementary credit of 1,300,500f. to the public Treasury for the payment of military pensions in the course of the present year.

The Three per Cents. closed on Saturday at 66f. 5c. for the end of the month, and the Four and a Half at 91f. 75c.; Orleans Railway shares, 1265f.; Great Northern, 950f. Exchange on London, at sight, money, 25f. 20c.; three months, money, 24f 77½c.

Our letters by the Paris mail of last evening had not been delivered at the time of our paper going to press. The following, however, has been received by Submarine Telegraph:—

Paris, Sunday Evening.

It is quite confirmed that the Yenikale affair has been fully explained between the English and Russian representatives at Constantinople, and that no English ships were ordered into the Black Sea in consequence of it.

The last accounts from Spain state that Malaga was perfectly quiet, but that rigorous measures of punishment had been resorted to. There was no uneasy feeling at Madrid, and some arrests had been made there among the lower classes. A council of Ministers had been specially held at the residence of Marshal Narvaez, to consider the position of matters at Malaga and the capital.

The *Gazette* had officially relieved M. Pacheco from the duties of Spanish Ambassador in England, and appointed M. Gonzalez Bravo in his place.

SPAIN.

Madrid, November 22.

A decree authorises the Minister of Finance to buy corn and flour in foreign markets to the amount of sixty millions of reals, to be admitted free of Customs' dues.

SWITZERLAND AND THE GERMAN DIET.

The *Nord* publishes *in extenso* the report of the Special Commission of the German Diet on the Neufchatel question. The Prussian Government proposed to the Diet:—

"1. That the Confederation should have additional force to the weight and signification of the protocol signed at London on the 24th of May, 1852, by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia, of Austria, of Great Britain, and of Russia, declaring its adhesion to the motives and principles therein contained.

"2. That the confederate governments should assure their co-operation to Prussia to obtain the end proposed, and especially the liberation of the persons made prisoners at Neufchatel in September, and since then imprisoned."

The report examines the question, and concludes with the resolutions, which are already known, and which were unanimously adopted, all the representatives of the German Governments affixing their signatures to the same. The resolutions are given thus:—

"The High Assembly resolves—

"1. To adhere to the principles declared in the protocol of the 24th of May, 1852, as regards the situation of the principality of Neufchâtel.

"2. To incite the Government of the German confederation who have accredited diplomatic agents to the Swiss confederation to support, on the grounds of the political considerations mentioned in the present report, the demand of the Prussian Government relative to the liberation of the Neufchatelese made prisoners in September last, and energetically to second, with the Swiss federal authorities, the steps which the Prussian Government has the intention of taking for that purpose."

PORTUGAL.

Liverpool, November 23rd.

The Rattler brings Lisbon dates of the 14th instant, when the following vessels of war were in the Tagus:—H.M. screw steamship Cæsar, Sanspareil, Centurion, Exmouth, and Colossus, the French steamship Austerlitz, and steamers Phénix, stationed at that port; the Tourmente, which put in for coals on the 12th, bound for Senegal; and the Tanger, which arrived on the 13th from Toulon and Cadiz.

When the Rattler left Lisbon sufficient particulars of the provincial elections had not been received to form an opinion of the general result. In the two electoral circles of Lisbon, seven candidates belonging to the party which supported the late Saldanha-Magalhaen's administration were returned, and only two of the supporters of the present government—M. Fontes Pereira de Mello, ex-Minister of Finance and Public Works, and M. Loureiro, the present Interior Minister of Finance—were returned by the largest number of votes.

The legitimist party had a considerable number of votes in several electoral circles, but up the dates of our letters their candidates were not known as returned, except at Bacellos.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, November 20.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains an article on the Bolgrad question, which deserves particular attention, as it emanated from an official source. After premising that the Anglo-Gallo-Austrian controversy relative to Bolgrad is less violent than it was a short time ago, the governmental writer observes that the freedom of the Danube is in the most intimate connection with the Bolgrad question. The Allied Powers declared that they would not permit the great artery of south-eastern Europe to be "taken up" (tied), and Russia consented to withdraw entirely from the Danube. The *Pays* has stated that the treaty of March 30th left Bolgrad in the hands of Russia, "although it was not the intention of the Allied Powers that she should retain it." The statement is but partially correct. The Powers intended that Russia should retain possession of the Bolgrad marked on the map which was used at the Conference. The Austrian writer observes that the Bolgrad to which he alludes had the name Tabak, placed between brackets, attached to it. If the map used is not attached to the protocols or acts of the Conference, the omission is to be lamented, but it can make no difference, as the allied Powers are bound to leave Bolgrad (Tabak) in the hands of Russia. But the St. Petersburg government now lays claim to another Bolgrad—a place which is connected with the Danube by means of a lake—a Bolgrad which was not marked on the map used, and was not even alluded to by the Russians during the Conference. If the Russian Plenipotentiaries knew of the existence of this Bolgrad they ought to have mentioned it, and maintained their claim to it—but they did not doit. "What the Russian government now requires is a *novum*, a something which goes beyond the stipulations of the treaty of peace." In a word, the Bolgrad that Russia wishes to keep is a place on this side of the line which is laid down in the treaty as the Moldavian frontier. "How can such a matter be brought before the Paris Conference? Shall Russia be *judex in re proprid*, or shall Sardinia act as umpire between the great Powers? We do not doubt that the Bolgrad and Serpents' Isle questions may be amicably settled, and the treaty of April 15th points out the way in which it may most easily be done. Let there be a previous understanding and agreement between France, Austria, England, and the Porte in the sense and spirit of that alliance, which led to peace."

At 8 o'clock this morning their Majesties left Laibach by rail for Adelsberg, and reached that place at a quarter before 10. As carriages were in waiting, the Imperial travellers were able to continue their journey to Trieste without any delay, where they arrived at 2 o'clock.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 22.

The *Preussische Correspondenz* explains, that the Commercial Treaty, so frequently alluded to in the press as having been lately concluded between Russia and Naples, is nothing more than a form of declaration exchanged by the two governments October 3, similar to the declarations that have been exchanged this year between the Neapolitan and all other governments with which Naples is connected by Commercial Treaty. These declarations have reference solely to the equalisation of the footing on which the direct and indirect navigation of the two countries stand to each other. The object of these declarations, which Naples has this year exchanged with various governments, is to secure to the indirect navigation of the countries concerned the same advantages as were already assured by treaty to vessels plying directly between the two countries; the Coasting Trade of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies remaining as heretofore reserved for its own subjects. No other Commercial Treaty or arrangement has, as the *Correspondenz* affirms on most adequate authority, been concluded between Russia and Naples.

Advices from Galatz mention that on the 4th instant the European Commission for the improvement of the navigation of the Danube, had officially constituted itself, under the presidency of Omar Pasha, as representatives of the Sultan, the Sovereign of the territory in which the commission is to prosecute its labours. At the next sitting, which was fixed for the following day, the commission was to devote its attention to the question of the funds for defraying its current expenses.

Almost all the letters from Paris correspondents, contained in the papers of this morning, state confidently that the Emperor had accepted the proposal, or complied with the request, made to him by General Dufour in the name of the Swiss Confederation, to act as mediator between it and Prussia in the Neufchatel matter; that he had, however, at the same time, frankly stated his conviction that no mediation would be of any avail, unless the Confederation, as a preliminary step, at once set its Neufchatel prisoners at liberty, as an earnest of its good will to come to fair terms; that General Dufour had, however, stated the utmost the Confederation could do in that direction would be, at the close of the preliminary judicial examinations to set them at liberty on parole, with the undertaking not to absent themselves from the canton. Nothing of all this arrangement is known here by men who seem to know every other particular connected with the Neufchatel affair, and the whole statement may be looked upon as untrue, seeing that the Prussian Minister accredited to the Confederation, Herr von Sydow, has only just arrived at Berne, viz., on the 16th instant, with the *sommation* of the Prussian Cabinet, addressed to the federal Government, calling on it to liberate the prisoners as the preliminary to all negotiation; in this he was to be backed by the representations of Austria, Bavaria, and Baden, in compliance with the German Federal resolution of the 6th instant. Until the most obvious step of the Prussian requisition, backed by the representatives of the German Confederation, of France, and perhaps Great Britain, has shown itself fruitless, it is premature to talk of mediation from any quarter.

THE UNITED STATES.

(*From the Times' Special Correspondent.*)

New York, November 8.

The result of the great political contest, as far as it was known on the morning of the 5th, was forwarded by the last mail. There have been some slight modifications in the figures of the majority and minority, produced by later returns during the past three days, but they do not affect the issue. Mr. Buchanan, the candidate of the Democratic party, is President of the United States. The Electoral College consists of 296 votes, which are distributed as follows:—

Buchanan	163
Fremont	125
Fillmore	8
	296

The return from California cannot be received till next month, but the four votes it sends to the College are set down to Buchanan, who has obtained at least ten, and possibly fourteen, votes more than the number absolutely necessary to elect, which is 149. The struggle has been a very sharp one, much more severe than the Democrats anticipated when it commenced, as the nomination of Colonel Fremont by a new and independent party was at first almost ridiculed by them as hopeless. Yet it was so near succeeding that the great dominating party of the Union, which had the advantage of an organization of many years' standing, all the influence of office, with thousands of agents in every office-holder, has barely escaped defeat. The majority that returned Mr. Pierce in 1852 was 212; the same party and an identical policy are represented by Mr. Buchanan, and that majority is reduced to 30. The blow must shake the Democratic power, though it has not sufficed to overthrow it. The Republicans are by no means dispirited; on the contrary, they are surprisingly elate and hopeful, looking forward already to the next chance. They have gained experience from the conflict, and, if kept united as an opposition, will probably come into the field again with increased strength and better tactics. Of the 16 Free States Fremont carried 12 by large majorities; all New England and the "Empire State" of New York declared for him. It is the votes of the Southern Slave States without exception, and those of the four exceptions to the general spirit of the North, which have returned Mr. Buchanan. Thus, the dividing line of politics begins to follow the geographical division of North and South more closely. The overwhelming majority of the populous and wealthy Northern States was given to the candidate who had not a single vote in any Slave State, and was not even put in nomination in any one of them. Mr. Buchanan had all the South and enough support from the North to turn the balance in his favour. That "bit" of Free soil thrown into the Southern scale has always determined the result. If the old and powerful party of the Democracy is shaken by the Republican opposition, the native American, or Know-nothing organisation, appears to be destroyed. It broke down everywhere, only gaining the majority in one State—Maryland; its *prestige* is gone. At the last moment its leaders in Pennsylvania made a coalition with the Republicans, but it did little except create confusion. Religious bigotry and a hatred of foreigners (Irish and German) are the only two distinct principles of the party; it was not long since a kind of political phantom; as long as its secret organization disguised its weakness it was believed to be strong, but, as it has nominated a separate candidate, and failed to make even a respectable demonstration, its political influence has perished.

In New York the election proceedings were tolerably quiet during the early part of the day, but later there was some severe fighting round some of the polling-places in the "rough" districts. Only one ballot-box is reported as having been carried off; two others were upset; but, on the whole, the fighting was personal and miscellaneous, not organized and directed into the dimensions of a political riot. Such of the police as were present did not interfere, for which several officers have been arrested on charges of neglect of duty; but probably not much will come of it. The miserable arrangements for collecting the votes, especially in the neighbourhoods most liable to disturbance, almost invite the more ruffianly partisans of any particular candidate to take advantage of the facilities offered for obstructing access to the ballot. Nothing can be easier than for a few vagabonds to take possession of a polling-place, and either quietly wear out the patience of the more respectable voters, who

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dislike waiting two hours for a chance of fighting their way in, or boldly hustling away and refusing admission to any one who has not the right ticket. Of course, if there are a sufficient number of ruffians of the other side, they want possession also, and there is a "fight for the poll." In the worst wards—the worst localities appear to be chosen for the voting—back rooms behind a small grogshop, an obscure private house with a narrow door, or a shed of boards built round a lamp-post, the last among the most convenient. If to keep voters away from the ballot is an object to be secured, many of the stations were well selected for that purpose. There were some alarming reports in circulation during the evening, but only two cases of serious injury are authenticated, though several pistol shots were fired. The violence displayed in the "rough" districts was more excited by the local squabbles of the municipal election, that went on at the same time, than by the Presidential contest. The partisans of the two chief candidates for the mayoralty were the belligerents. The Irish population has always gone with the Democracy: but on local elections sometimes split, and further complicate affairs by their own "factions," an old curse in the country they come from, not entirely shaken off in that of their adoption. The most general fight of the day was between two of these wretched factions, one preventing the other from voting as a matter of course; sticks and brickbats were freely used, but, as before stated, the "row" was too stupid and unmeaning to be called a riot. Politics gave the opportunity, old faction hatred was ready, as it is everywhere else, to break out into violence—and bad rum did the rest. The worst effect of such fights is that in the districts liable to the outbreaks hundreds of the quiet and peaceably disposed are deterred from attempting to vote, or are practically disfranchised. If the citizens of New York had any real anxiety or fear as to the effect of what is called political ruffianism, but which is ruffianism pure and simple, that will use any opportunity to show its nature, they might prevent such scenes with the greatest ease. The citizen volunteers are well armed and well drilled; they have been marching up and down the streets for the last three weeks, with drums beating and bayonets fixed, in very soldierly-looking masses. Suppose they took the duty of the police once on such a day merely as an experiment. Order and fair play can only be preserved by force, or by the knowledge that force will be used if required. It would be dreadfully unconstitutional, perhaps, to have an armed guard at the polls, but the freedom of the intelligent, sober, and peaceable would be secured by it. There could not be a better occasion for testing the value of the military organization of so many of the citizens than by employing it as a real constabulary. Why be perpetually playing at soldiers, and evade the easiest and most useful duty a citizen soldier can discharge? The fights, being in districts out of the course of the principal thoroughfares, did not affect the general orderly appearance of the city, and the bulk of the population either knew nothing of them till the following day, or showed the smallest possible concern about them if they did.

In Baltimore the election did not pass off with such an ordinary amount of disturbance. There was more fighting there and of a more desperate kind; firearms were extensively used, and four persons were killed; fourteen fatally wounded, and seventy others more or less seriously. The return of the names looks like that of the losses in a regular action. As in the disturbances in October, the native American and the foreign population appear to have been the chief parties in the affray. Why the feud is so much more bitter in Baltimore than in the more populous city of New York has not been explained.

The metropolis has settled down into its ordinary state again, and the external signs of political strife are fast disappearing; the party banners have descended from the upper windows, except a few stray flags here and there which seem forgotten. The bill-stickers are covering their late public work with placards on private account; the portraits of the candidates are vanishing from the print shops, and that of Thalberg, the latest arrived celebrity, is taking their place. Art and literature show some signs of life; the newspapers are becoming more readable and men more conversable. The journalists of all parties, on whom falls the largest share of the work, openly avow their joy that the campaign is over. The expenditure—it would be wrong, perhaps, to call it waste—of energy, talent, toil, and money in this periodical election is enormous; the outlay of money alone by the different parties on the present occasion is calculated at five millions sterling. But this has been one of the greatest contests; they are not all of equal magnitude. As the Union increases in extent and wealth, however, they are likely to become more and more intense; to the victors belong the spoils is a principle fully carried out; without a national debt, the expenditure of the Federal Government is nearly £20,000,000 a-year, and it is rapidly increasing. With such a prize in view the age of little contests for political supremacy has passed away.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

The friends of the oppressed, in this and every other country, will be grieved, and many of them disappointed, by the news received at the beginning of the week, and confirmed by the arrival of the Atlantic yesterday afternoon, of the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency of the United States. From the extraordinary and unparalleled effort which has been made by the advocates of freedom, it was generally expected, that success would crown their noble labours. Nothing was left undone which was within the reach of possibility to secure the election of Colonel Fremont, which would have been to gain a high vantage-ground for the future conflict on behalf of truth, justice, and humanity; but it has been all in vain.

No! we recall the words. It is not vain! Great things have been accomplished by the late struggle. Seed has been sown which will bring forth fruit in its season. A measure of unity, organization, and simultaneous effort has been realised, hitherto unknown to the United States, or, perhaps, to any part of the world engaged in moral warfare. At no previous period was the cause of the slave so hopeful as now, even in this hour of disappointment and disaster. The tide recedes for a season only to return with augmented force. We are not sure that the more sagacious and far-sighted portion of the American Abolitionists anticipated the amount of success they have actually commanded. The difficulties to be contended with were exceedingly great. The foes to be engaged were courageous, reckless, frenzied; there was nothing they were not prepared to do or dare to make good their point. They saw clearly that much, both for the present and the future, turned upon the election of Mr. Buchanan. That gentleman pretends to great catholicity, and talks of himself as identified, not with the Southern States only, but with all the States, and as aspiring to occupy the chair of power, not for a part, but for the whole of the people. Such words are seemly in the mouth of Rule, but they must be taken at a considerably-reduced value. He was, he is, he is known to be, devoted to the slave interest; and events, we fear, will show, that his devotees have not miscalculated. The manufacturers of fetters, whips, thongs, the breeders of bloodhounds, and the traffickers in the bodies and souls of men, will find him the tutelary Deity they require for the maintenance of their inhuman commerce!

Mr. Buchanan has somewhat to glory in, so far as the votes of the Electoral College are concerned, forasmuch as to his name are appended 174 votes.

Colonel Fremont, though lagging far behind, yet makes a respectable appearance, having commanded in the same College 114 votes.

Mr. Fillmore occupies a pitiful position, having received only 8! That gentleman's fate was surely, in some measure, known before the day of decision; and, unless appearances have much deceived him, it was an ill-judged step to suffer the matter to proceed to extremities.

With respect to England, politically and commercially viewed, it mattered nothing whether Buchanan, Fremont, or Fillmore ascended the seat of authority. In any event, they would have been found fit and proper men for the discharge of the high office. We might, perhaps, say that Buchanan, in this respect, however, is the most eligible, inasmuch as he is most conversant with England, and recently appeared in our midst, representing his great country. The man who is now to rule the New World was but yesterday the guest of the Lord Mayor of London, where he reciprocated sentiments the most generous and fraternal.

On revolving the painful result of the contested election, there is one redeeming circumstance which must not be passed by with indifference. It has been the virtue, or the foible, of multitudes in England to abuse the American people without discrimination on the ground of their "Domestic Institution"—Slavery. Now, although such abuse is unjust, it is infinitely better than utter indifference and apathetic silence. But truth and justice require not the aid of inadvertance and error. America must henceforth be dealt with on a very different principle. It must be remembered that the minority of that mighty people are intensely anti-slavery, and that that minority is so great as to threaten, at an early day, to become the majority. If reproaches and anathemas must be hurled across the Atlantic, let them be accompanied by thanksgivings and laudation. If Europe shall glance indignation at the "174," let them direct smiles and blessings to the "114." Truth is destined to triumph there as everywhere, and in this matter of slavery as in everything. In the meantime, let Englishmen of every rank and class congratulate our brethren, beloved and noble, of the United States, who have done, and we may add, in the present case, suffered so much to liberate the slave, and redeem the honour of their country. Their triumph is only a question of time; and glorious beyond all common glory will be the day that shall announce that the American President is an Abolitionist! Such intelligence will be the precursor of the crowning consummation, when voices and thunderings shall go forth into every clime, proclaiming that American slavery is no more!—*British Banner*, November 21st.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

(*From the Dublin Correspondent of the Times.*)

Considerable excitement was created on Friday, 14th November, in the neighbourhood of the Dublin terminus of the Great Western Railway, by a most fearful occurrence, the circumstances of which, so far as they are known, are thus narrated in the morning papers:

"Mr. George Little, the cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway, who was due at his office at the Broadstone, according to his usual practice, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, had not arrived at that hour, or for some time after; and it was then remembered by the officials that he had not been seen from half-past 5 o'clock the previous evening. His office was locked, and, as he usually had possession of his own key, it was judged well to wait his arrival ere taking any steps in reference to the business of his department. At 12 o'clock, however, Mr. Little not having arrived, it was resolved to break open the office; and by some persons suspicions, not certainly warranted by anything in the cashier's previous conduct, nor borne out by subsequent discoveries, but most likely awakened owing to the numerous instances of frauds committed recently upon public companies, were entertained that he had probably allowed himself to be tempted by his position into a dishonest act, and had flown to escape the consequences. The door was accordingly broken open, and a dreadful spectacle awaited those who entered the office. The unfortunate gentleman was found lying upon his face, quite dead, his throat cut as if by a single gush, more than from ear to ear—the head being, in fact, almost amputated. Whether he had died by his own act, or was the victim of another's crime, remains to be discovered, and to the elucidation of this fact every, even the most minute, circumstance deserves attention. In the first place, let us do the deceased the justice to remark that his accounts were found to be completely correct; and a considerable amount of cash, in notes and silver—some of the latter made up in cartridges—was scattered about the room, and accurately corresponded with the amount he should have had in hand, and which was ready for delivery at the bank yesterday. The body was lying between the large single window of the room and the office table, parallel to the latter, and within some three feet of it. There was but a very little blood upon the right hand, which was rigid, but not quite clenched, but the left hand was thickly clotted with blood. The waistband of his trousers and his vest were open, and a pool of blood lay, of course, around the upper part of the body. It is a most mysterious circumstance that there was no instrument found by which the wound could have been inflicted, the only article of the sort was a small office-knife, which lay upon the table, quite clean, and near it a towel, upon which some sharp and bloody instrument had been cleaned, as it was marked with blood and cut in several places. The window was closed, and the door, as we have said, locked, and the key, for which a close search was made, has not been found—a fact which leads to new complications of the mystery. The office window opens upon the interior of the station; and if the unfortunate gentleman, meditating suicide, had locked himself in, it seems strange that he should have made away with the key; and even if he had thrown it out of the window it should have been found upon the platform without. It was the opinion of Dr. Jennings and another medical gentleman that the unfortunate deceased was at the time they saw him about twenty hours dead, which would refer the occurrence to an hour very shortly after that at which he had been last seen on Thursday evening; and it was also their opinion that the office-knife could not have inflicted the wound of which he died. Death, it is considered, must have been "almost instantaneous, which renders the circumstance in reference to the wiping and making away of the instrument most extraordinary, looking at the occurrence as a suicide; while, regarding it in any other light, it is equally strange that, although there was a large sum of money in the room, none of it was missing. The deceased was a most respectably connected gentleman, and had been in the employment of the company for about four years, and was so highly esteemed as to have been promoted to the important post of cashier some 12 months since. He was about 40 years of age, unmarried, and resided with his mother and sisters, and was a man of melancholy cast of mind. He was one of the sect of Derbyites, and had rather gloomy religious ideas."

On the evening of Saturday, 15th November, it is stated:

Since morning the surmises respecting some foul play in the case of the unfortunate cashier of the Midland Great Western Railway have been considerably strengthened by the proceedings, so far, at the coroner's inquest which sat on the body to-day. The following accounts have appeared in successive editions of the *Weekly Freeman*:—

"It has been ascertained beyond all question that the cashier of the Midland Railway Company has been brutally murdered. On examination, it has been found that his head is covered with wounds. It is fractured in more than one place. The gashes on his throat are frightful in appearance, and one of his ears is nearly cut off. He was found lying on his face, with his head under his breast. The instrument which would inflict the wounds cannot, notwithstanding the most vigilant search, be found; neither can the key of the room door, which was locked, be anywhere discovered.

"The inquest is proceeding, and the first witness under examination is Mr. Beausire, the secretary of the company. He states he is satisfied there is no defalcation on the part of the deceased; his accounts were regularly checked. Not long since the directors took up his cash themselves, and it was all right. He made bi-weekly lodgments. The cash found in his room yesterday amounted to £1500, the receipts of Wednesday and Thursday, and probably part of Tuesday. He was an unoffending man, and witness did not know of any one having any ill-will towards him.

"The doctors have just concluded a *post mortem* examination of the corpse of Mr. Little, and from the marks of violence on his person, there is no doubt but that he has been murdered. His accounts are correct."

Just at post hour, the jury agreed to a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

MR. BRIGHT, M.P.

Contradictory reports on the health and rumoured retirement of Mr. Bright from public life having been circulated, the real facts of his recent indisposition and the reason of his temporary absence from Parliament may be stated. The hon. member for Manchester was compelled last session, from the effects of years of overwork of body and mind, and under medical advice, to discontinue for a while his attendance in the House of Commons. His subsequent tour and field sports in Scotland and Wales, though tending much to improve his general health, failed in completely re-establishing his wonted vigour. On the earnest recommendation of his physicians he has determined not to appear in Parliament during the ensuing session. Mr. Bright left London on the 10th instant, with some friends, for Paris, intending to visit Algeria, and afterwards to pass some months in the Italian States. The secession of such an eminent public man from Parliament, though only for another year, will be the subject of regret by all parties. Whatever the differences of political opinion, it is the characteristic of our countrymen to value and respect the talents and honesty of public men of all sections. The permanency and vitality of our system of Parliamentary government consists in the attrition and conflict of earnest and powerful minds, and such a mind was Mr. Bright's. His Saxon intellect and eloquence were appreciated alike by partizans and opponents. For the last few months he has been the guest of statesmen differing from him on politics as widely as the poles asunder. Public men of Mr. Bright's ability and senatorial force are not superabundant, and can ill be spared; and, though it has been our duty to differ from him on almost every point on which he has expressed definite opinions, we are anxious to record our sorrow both for the fact and for the cause of his non-appearance in Parliament.

We are informed that Mr. Bright communicated personally to his leading Manchester constituents his intended year's absence abroad, with the tender of his seat; but that, naturally and honourable, his local friends pressed upon him its retention.

Mr. Bright's last visit was to Mr. Cobden, in Wales.

THE FASHIONS.

November 22.—All thin materials, except for ball-dresses, have given place to rich silks and velvets. The latter, of course, do not admit of trimmings on the skirt, and moirés antiques and brocaded silks are likewise often made up without flounces. The pattern of the brocades consists, in many instances, of broad stripes. There is a rich silk of the Isly green, which has a stripe of black and green brocade nearly four inches wide; and a blue silk has a cluster of ribbon-like satin stripes of many colours at intervals of a few inches. A watered broché of groseille colour and black also deserves to be particularly mentioned; and we may observe that the manufacturers usually produce the same designs in a variety of colours.

Some leaders of fashion are attempting to discard the basque and to bring in the corsage, that fits close at the waist, and may be worn with or without a sash or band. The graceful and becoming jackets have had a long reign, and variety is said to be charming; moreover, the pointed bodies set off a perfect figure to the greatest advantage: we shall see which of the old favourites carries the day.

Plain silks continue to be made with flounces, and are more profusely trimmed than ever. There is a pink silk with two deep flounces, each flounce being trimmed with rows of black velvet, placed at short intervals, so as to form triangles five or six inches deep, while each end of the velvet is finished with a black silk button. Two flounces seem now preferred to three or four.

Double skirts richly trimmed with broad velvet are also a good deal worn.

Mantles are presented in great variety. There is a particularly stylish one of grey cloth, trimmed with black fringe, buttons, and gimp, so arranged as to form scollops. Another grey mantle is prettily trimmed with narrow velvet; and one of brown cloth, ornamented with black, is quite as attractive. Mantles of black velvet, richly trimmed with fringe and jet beads, may be noticed as more costly articles. They are always made rather large, and very warm, and often have an arrrngement which gives the graceful appearance of hanging sleeves. Shawls, usually of French cashmere, make a variety in walking costume.

One of the greatest novelties in bonnets consists of a felt bonnet, having a curtain of velvet the same colour. It is trimmed with black feathers, arranged in a somewhat fantastic, and yet—if it be not a contradiction to say so—simple manner. This bonnet has a roll of green velvet inside coming across the head, with a blonde cap, intermixed with green velvet, and a small black feather on one side.

To those, however, who approve of a less conspicuous style, we recommend winter bonnets of velvet. There is a charming bonnet of blue terry velvet, blonde, and black feathers; and one of groseille velvet, mixed with white tulle and black feathers; while black velvet bonnets, trimmed with scarlet, are much liked.

For carriage wear there is a white terry velvet bonnet, with white feathers arranged in a novel style outside, and green velvet flowers next the face. Another white terry velvet bonnet has flowers of violet velvet inside and out.

A pink terry velvet is trimmed with black lace and black feathers.

A very quiet-looking, and yet elegant, bonnet is composed of brown velvet, laid on in folds, and has a trimming of brown and black feathers, and two long lappets of velvet and lace. Inside there is a white blonde cap with tufts of brown plush and white roses.

Sometimes the bonnet has a double curtain, with a bow of ribbon having long ends placed between the two.

Head-dresses are particularly elegant this winter, and flowers, either alone or intermixed with ribbon, continue to be worn for evening dress. The wreaths are still arranged to be very full at the sides and to cover the back of the head; and when there are not ribbon-ends they have generally drooping tendrils.

For more matronly wearers than the wreaths would suit, there are head-dresses composed of black and white lace with ribbon and flowers intermingled; and others of velvet and gold.

A head-dress of scarlet and black velvet is profusely ornamented with coral beads, which, mixed with gold coins and gold beads, hang in hoops and ends. It is fastened to the hair with large coral and gold pins.

Another head-dress is composed of white blonde, ivy-leaves, and gold, and has scarlet flowers of a beautiful description. A head-dress of blue ribbon and pearl beads is simple, and yet effective. Another of blonde and black velvet is trimmed with moss-roses and green leaves; and a head-dress of a similar description is ornamented with violet velvet flowers.

The prevailing colours this winter seem to be scarlet, groseille, French blue, violet, and a peculiarly bright shade of green.

Official Announcements.—A Royal Commission has been issued to inquire into the present arrangements for transacting the civil and criminal business of the superior courts of law at Westminster, and into the manner and times of holding the circuits, and to report to her Majesty whether any and what improvements can be effected therein, and particularly whether the number of the common law judges can be reduced without detriment to the public service. The commissioners appointed are the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Campbell), Lord Wensleydale, Mr. Baron Alderson, Mr. Justice Cresswell, the Right Hon. J. Stuart Wortley (Her Majesty's Solicitor-General), Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Horatio Waddington (Under-Secretary of State).—The Duke of Newcastle is appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire, in the room of the Earl of Scarborough, deceased.—The Queen has appointed Mr. Serjeant Kinglake Recorder of Bristol, in the room of Sir A. J. Cockburn, appointed Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.—Mr. Henry Davison, of the Inner Temple and the Welsh and Chester Circuit, is appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court at Madras.—*Observer.*

By an order just issued by the Lord Chancellor, the registrar's offices of the various county courts in England and Wales are to be closed on Saturdays at one o'clock, thus affording several hours' relaxation to the clerks employed.

At a meeting of the directors of the Berlin Discount Bank last week, it was agreed that the capital should be doubled, by augmenting the same through the emission of new shares, from ten to twenty millions.

The works at the Dover end of the East Kent Railway have been commenced by the sinking of a shaft for a tunnel under the western heights, which will bring the terminus of the new line right into the middle of the town, and close on the harbour.*

A vast quantity of snow fell in Paris on Friday night and Saturday morning. The diligences, waggons, and even the railway trains, were retarded in their progress by the heavy state of the different roads leading to that metropolis. It is remarked that within the memory of the oldest inhabitant there had never been so heavy a fall of snow before the middle of November.

An attempt was lately made to get up a French journal at Berlin under the title of *Messager de Berlin.* After a few months it broke down from want of subscribers, and ceased publication on the 1st of October.

The New Chief Justice.—Sir Alexander James Cockburn is appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in succession to Sir John Jervis. It was only yesterday (Saturday) afternoon that this appointment took place. From the moment of the vacancy it was naturally assumed that the Government would be desirable to secure the eminent services of Sir A. Cockburn in a position so arduous and dignified. The only question was as to his acceptance of the office. Had he consulted his own first impression, he would have remained in the more active and ambitious place which he occupied in the House of Commons, where no lawyer ever made so much way in so short a time—under ten years. He was first elected for Southampton in 1847. There is no doubt that the House of Commons was the congenial atmosphere of Sir A. Cockburn. Had he consulted his own feelings and ambition, he would have remained there. But the advice of friends was urgent. And still more, we regret to say, the state of his health considered it precarious to go on with the excitement of the House of Commons, superadded to the heavy duties of the Attorney-Generalship. Sir A. Cockburn will be a loss to the House of Commons, of which he was an admitted ornament on all sides. But we may hope that he will shine in another sphere, where stars are also unhappily declining. Sir Richard Bethell is appointed Attorney-General, a choice the electors of Aylesbury will be called upon to ratify when Parliament meets. The Solicitor-General is not yet appointed.—*Observer.*

The New Attorney-General.—Sir Richard Bethell, who has succeeded to the Attorney-Generalship, rendered vacant by the elevation of Sir Alexander Cockburn to the judicial bench, was born at Bradford, Wiltshire, in the year 1800, his father being Dr. Bethell, a physician of some eminence residing at Bristol, who was descended from the ancient family of Ap Ithell. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School, and afterwards proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford, where he was first class in classics, and second class in mathematics. He entered the University at 14 years of age, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the unusually early age of 18. Afterwards he became a private tutor at Oxford, in which capacity he met with very great success. The Benchers of the Middle Temple called him to the bar in November, 1823, and in 1840 he was made a Queen's Council, and in December, 1852, he was appointed Solicitor-General. Sir Richard Bethell is Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancashire, and standing counsel of the University of Oxford. He was first returned for Aylesbury in April, 1851.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria left Vienna on Monday for Italy, and arrived at Laybach in the evening. Their Majesties purpose remaining in Italy until January next. Three weeks will be devoted to Venice.

Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, paid a visit in state last Monday afternoon, to Prince Jerome Napoleon, at the Palais Royal.

The Bishop of Durham, who lately resigned that See, has presented his extensive library of books to the Durham University.

The *Czas* of Cracow says that the Emperor Alexander II. has been recommended by his medical advisers to avoid exertion for some time, and that his Majesty will therefore not quit Russia this season. It is confirmed that the Grand Dukes, his brothers, are to join their august mother at Nice.

Cardinal Wiseman has, at the solicitation of the committee of the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, promised to deliver two lectures on popular subjects, in the theatre of the institution, after the Christmas holidays.

The rumour of a Concordat between Tuscany and Rome is again revived, and it is said that M. Baldasseroni, the Tuscan Prime Minister, will retire on that account.

According to private letters from Vienna, much jealousy and some surprise has been created by the Emperor having invited the British Envoy exclusively to attend the Court during its visit to Italy.

The Bishop of Winchester has appointed his son, R. Sumner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, the Chancellor of the Diocese and Commissary of Surry, in the place of Dr. Haggard, deceased; and also Steward of the Bishopric, in the place of—Gill, Esq., lately deceased.

The reported reconciliation between the Spanish Bourbons is stated to have occurred at the instance of the Czar, who made it a condition of his recognition of Queen Isabella.

The Ambassador of France and the Countess Persigny left town on Monday, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley, Lancashire.

General Dufour, the Swiss Envoy, dined with the Emperor on Sunday, at St. Cloud. He has had several conferences with Walewski on the affairs of Neufchatel.

The local elections for the Grand Council of Geneva have terminated in the complete triumph of the Radical party.

A letter from Marseilles announces the arrival in that city of Queen Christina, on her way to Rome. Her Majesty is accompanied by her husband, the Duke of Rianzares, and a part of her family.

Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, eldest daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, left Stutgard on the 13th. The King accompanied her Majesty as far as Bietingheim. The Queen intended to stop some hours at Manheim to visit the Grand Duchess Sophia of Baden; then to visit the Court of Weimar; and afterwards to pass five days at Berlin.

The Honorable Mark Rolle, second son of the Right Honorable Lord Clinton, attained his majority last week, and becomes possessed of the large estate of the late Lord Rolle, of Bieton and Stevenstone, Devonshire.

The *Madrid Gazette* publishes the addresses from the Bishop of Cordova, and from the clergy of the Cathedral of Segovia, thanking the Queen in most flattering terms for concluding the Concordat with Rome.

General Narvaez is reported to have said to Lord Howden, on the occasion of a visit from that nobleman, that all communications from the British Government to him must be addressed in writing.

Prince Adalbert has obtained from the King of Prussia permission to increase the number of ships belonging to the Prussian navy by the purchase of two new steam frigates of thirty-four guns each, which are to be built forthwith in England.

The Duchess of Atholl has been received into the Roman Catholic Church within the last few days by the Very Rev. Dr. Manning. There are now four Scotch Duchesses members of the Roman Catholic faith—viz., the Duchesses of Hamilton, Buccleuch, Atholl, and the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.

The daughter of Admiral Parseval Deschenes, while confessing herself last Saturday at a chapel in the Department of the Aine, fell down in an apoplectic fit, and expired the same evening.

No candidate has yet come forward for Downpatrick, the representation of which borough is vacant by the succession of the Hon. C. E. Hardinge to the Peerage.

The Sardinian Government has dispatched a frigate to the Indian Ocean, to take on board, from Ceylon, the Duke of Valambreso, who has been at Ava on a special mission to the Burmese Emperor.

The Earl of Ellesmere has been declared elected Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen, for four years.

Count Joachim Murat, who was attached to the embassy of Count de Morny to St. Petersburg, has returned to Paris.

Sir E. B. Lytton has been elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University, by a majority of 108 votes over Lord Stanley.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte arrived at Marseilles on the evening af the 13th instant, from Paris, and embarked on the following morning for Corsica.

A vacancy has occurred in one of the higher departments of the Southampton Custom-house establishment by the sudden death of Mr. Henry Miall, brother to Mr. Edward Miall, M.P. for Rochdale.

The Archbishop of Linz has issued a decree prohibiting the officers of the Austrian army from hunting on fete days—that is, on the only days they are free to enjoy the sport. Excommunication is threatened against all who disobey.

In Bandon the Conservatives have put forward the Hon. W. Smyth Bernard, brother of the present Lord Bandon, as their candidate.

The new cheap food kitchens, founded under the patronage of the Emperor and Empress of the French, and some others, which have been just established by the Société de St. Vincent de Paul, were opened last Monday.

Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver his lectures on "The Four Georges," at the Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, during next month.

Rossini has decided to fix his residence in Paris. He has taken an apartment at No. 2, Chaussée d'Antin, the corner of the Boulevard, at the rent of 10,000 francs a year.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

NOVEMBER.

Thursday Evening, November 6.—The last sales for the year commenced this evening; the attendance of buyers, both home and foreign, was large, and prices showed a decided upward tendency. The sales will terminate on Saturday, the 29th instant. 2044 bales were offered by Thomas Southey and Son, sold, and comprised the following parcels:—792 bales Port Phillip 1s 9d to 2s 3½d, scoured 2s 0½d to 2s 4d, superior 2s 10d, lambs 1s 8d to 2s 2d, lambs scoured 2s 6½, lambs handwashed 1s 8d, skin 1s 7½d to 1s 8d, skin handwashed 1s 8½d, broken, &c. 1s 3½d to 1s 10d, mixed 1s 3d to 1s 7½d; 508 bales Sydney 1s 7d to 2s 2½d, scoured 2s 3d to 2s 6d, skin 1s 7½d, pieces 1s 1d to 1s 10d; 328 bales Van Diemen's Land 1s 8d to 2s, lambs 1s 6½d to 2s 0½d, skin 1s 5½d to 1s 8d, locks 1s 1d to 1s 6d; 260 bales Cape 1s 6d to 1s 9½d, scoured 1s 7d to 1s 8d, handwashed 1s 3d to 1s 7½d, lambs 1s 5½d, grease 9d to 10½d; 132 bales Adelaide 1s 6d to 1s 10d, scoured 1s 9d to 2s 2d, skin scoured 1s 7d, locks 10½d to 1s 3½d, and 24 bales New Zealand 1s 6d to 1s 8½d, mixed 1s 1½d to 1s 2½d, grease 1s 1½d.

Friday Evening, November 7.—2511 bales were sold by S. B. Edenborough and Co., the following are the particulars: 498 bales Australian 1s 8½d to 2s 4d, scoured 1s 8d to 2s 5d, scoured lambs 2s 5d, handwashed 1s 3d, skin 1s 3½d to 1s 5½d, skin handwashed 1s 4d, pieces 1s 4d to 1s 8d; 140 bales Van Diemen's Land 1s 9½d to 1s 10½d, scoured 1s 5d to 1s 11d, lambs 1s 11d, skin 1s 6½d to 1s 8d, locks 1s 4d, grease 1s ½d; 1585 bales Cape 1s 2d to 1s 11d, scoured 1s 3d to 1s 10½d, handwashed 1s 1½d to 1s 6½d, lambs 1s 5d to 1s 8½d, pieces 1s 4d, grease 1½d to 1s 5½d; and 288 bales South Australian 1s 7d to 2s, scoured 1s 7d, handwashed 1s 8d, lambs 1s 11d to 2s, skin 1s 4d, skin handwashed 1s, pieces 1s 6d, grease 10d to 1s 1½d, grease lambs 1s to 1s 3½d grease lo ks 9d.

Saturday Evening, November 8.—2458 bales were sold to-day by Henry P. Hughes, viz:—130 bales Sydney and Moreton Bay 2s to 2s 6½d, scoured 2s 1d to 2s 3d, handwashed 1s 8d to 1s 9d, pieces 1s 7½d; 600 bales Port Phillip 1s 8d to 2s 1½d, scoured 1s 8d to 2s 4d, handwashed 1s 3½d to 1s 8½d, lambs 1s 8½d to 2s 1d, lambs scoured 2s 2d to 2s 4d, skin scoured 1s 9½d to 2s 1d, broken 1s 6d to 1s 7½; 9 bales Van Diemen's Land 2s 2½; 712 bales New Zealand 1s 3½d to 1s 11½d, handwashed 1s 9d, lambs 1s 5d to 2s, pieces, &c., 1s 1½d to 1s 7d, grease 9½d to 1s 5d; 1006 bales Cape 1s 6½ to 2s, scoured 1s 7d to 1s 9d, handwashed 1s 4d to 1s 9d, lambs 1s 8½d to 2s, pieces 1s 4d, grease 10d to 1s 6d, and 1 bale Jamaica 1s 5½d.

Monday Evening, November 10.—Owing to the activity with which the public sales of Colonial have commenced, prices showing an advance of 1d per lb. upon most qualities, and the unusually small supplies in the market, holders of all kinds of English wool have become very firm, and refuse to sell except at enhanced quotations. At present no actual advance is reported, but the prospect of the market is stated to be exceedingly good.

Tuesday Evening, November 11.—2468 bales were sold to-day by J. T. Simes and Co.; the following are the particulars:—722 bales Sydney 1s 8½d to 2s 6½d, scoured 2s 2½d to 2s 3½d, handwashed 1s 7d to 2s 1½d., lambs 1s 8½d to 1s 10d, lambs scoured 2s 3½d, locks 1s 3½d to 1s 9½; 1278 bales Port Phillip, 1s 9½d to 2s 2½d, scoured 1s 9d to 2s 3½d, handwashed 1s 8½d, lambs 1s 9d to 2s 1½d, skin 1s 2d to 1s 10½d, pieces, &c., 1s 2d to 1s 9½d, grease 1s 5½d; 3 bales Van Diemen's Land, lambs scoured 2s 4d; 444 bales Cape 1s 6½d to 1s 10½d, handwashed 1s 4d to 1s 7d, lambs 1s 7d to 1s 9½d, grease 1s 3d; and 3 bales skins with wool on, average about 3 lbs., 5s 8d.

Wednesday Evening, November 12.—2600 bales were sold to-day by Charles Balme and Co., the following are the particulars:—661 bales Van Diemen's Land 1s 8d to 2s 1d, handwashed 1s 7½d to 2s, lambs 1s 7½d to 2s 2½d, skin 1s 5d to 1s 10½d, locks &c. 1s 2d to 1s 8½d, grease 1s 1½d to 1s 2d; 545 bales Port Phillip 1s 10½ to 2s 4d, scoured 2s, lambs 1s 8½d to 2s 1d, skin 1s 5½d to 1s 8½, pieces &c. 1s 5d to 1s 8½d, grease 1s to 1s 3d; 395 bales Sydney 1s 6d to 2s 2½d, scoured 1s 7d to 2s 2d, broken 1s 1d to 1s 8d, grease 1s; 12 bales Adelaide, grease 1s 1½d; 16 bales New Zealand 1s 6d to 2s, lambs 1s 10½d; 855 bales Cape 1s 6½d to 1s 11d, scoured 1s 3d to 1s 10d, grease 10d to 1s 1½d; 85 bales German 1s 7½d to 1s 8d; 31 bales Italian 1s 3½d to 1s 7½; and 2 bales sheepskins with wool on, average 2 lb., 4s 1d.

Thursday Evening, November 13.—571 bales were sold to-day by Daniel Hazard and Son, viz., 414 bales Cape of Good Hope 1s 6d to 1s 10d, one lot prize wool 2s 8d, scoured 1s 5½d to 1s 9½d, handwashed 1s 6d to 1s 8d, lambs 1s 5½d to 1s 11½d, grease 10d to 1s 3d; 73 bales South Australian grease 1s 0½d to 1s 1½d, grease lambs 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d, grease pieces 9d to 9½; and 84 bales New Zealand 1s 6½d to 1s 11½d, handwashed 1s 8d, grease 1s 0½d to 1s 3d.

938 bales and 588 ballots by William Hall, viz., 110 bales Australian 1s 10½d to 2s 2d, super 2s 3d to 2s 4d, skin handwashed 1s 11d, locks 1s 7d; 9 bales Van Diemen's Land 1s 7½d to 1s 8½d, grease 1s 2d; 584 bales Cape 1s 2d to 1s 10d, scoured 1s 8½d to 1s 11½d, handwashed 1s 4½d to 1s 9d, grease 10d to 1s 3d; 193 bales Spanish 1s 8½d to 2s 3½d, grease 11½d; 12 bales Italian 8d to 1s 6½d, and 588 ballots Peruvian 10½d to 1s 1d.

108 bales by Edward Buxton, viz., 36 bales Sydney 1s 9d to 1s 10½d; 63 bales New Zealand 1s 9d to 1s 11½d, scoured 2s 2d to 2s 5d, handwashed 1s 7d, lambs 1s 11d, pieces 1s 5½d to 1s 6d; 8 bales Port Phillip 1s 9d, lamb 1s 10½d, and 1 bale Cape lamb 1s 9d.

Friday Evening, November 14.—2604 bales were sold to-day by J. T. Simes and Co., the following are the particulars:—167 bales Australian 1s 9d to 2s 2½d, locks 1s 5d to 1s 7½d: 14 bales South Australian, handwashed 2s 0½d, lambs 1s 10d, grease 8½d; 438 bales Port Phillip 1s 10½d to 2s 2½d, scoured 1s 7½d to 2s 6d, handwashed 1s 10½d, lambs 1s 9d to 2s 1½d, skin 1s 5d to 1s 11d, skin scoured 1s 9½d to 2s 1½d, broken 1s 2d to 1s 7d, grease 1s 0½d; 324 bales Van Diemen's Land 1s 7½d to 2s 2d, scoured 2s 6d to 2s 7½d, lambs 1s 8d to 2s 3d, lambs scoured 2s 8d, skin 1s 8½d to 1s 9d, locks 1s 6d to 1s 8d; 1637 bales Cape 1s 3½d to 2s 2d, scoured 2s 1d, handwashed 1s 2½ to 1s 11½d, lambs 1s 5d to 1s 10d, skin 1s 7½d, grease 11d to 1s; 17 bales Swan River 1s 11½d, scoured 2s 1½d, lambs 1s 10½d, lambs scoured 1s 11½d, grease 1s 1½d; and 7 bales skins with wool on, average about 3 lb, 5s to 6s 6d.

Saturday Evening, November 15.—2756 bales were sold to-day, by Thomas Southey and Son, the following are the particulars:—790 bales Sydney, 1s 5d to 2s 6d, scoured 1s 11d to 2s 5½d, lambs 1s 7d to 1s 8½d, skins 1s 8½d to 1s 9d, locks 1s 2d to 1s 8½d; 687 bales Van Diemen's Land, 1s 9½d to 2s 3d, lambs 1s 9d to 2s 2½, skin 1s 7½d to 1s 11d, skin scoured 2s to 2s 1d, locks 1s 2d to 1s 8½d, grease 10d to 1s 1d; 679 bales Cape, 1s 3d to 1s 8½d, scoured 1s 2½d to 1s 10d, handwashed 1s 4d to 1s 7½, skin 1s 4d, pieces 1s 1d to 1s 7½d, grease 11½d to 1s 1½d; 506 bales Port Phillip, 1s 3d to 2s 3½d, scoured 2s 1½d to 2s 8d, lambs 1s 9d to 2s 3d, lambs scoured 2s 8½d, skin scoured 1s 10d, pieces 1s 6d to 1s 7½d, grease 1s 1d to 1s 4d; and 94 bales New Zealand 1s 3d to 1s 11d, lambs 1s 8d to 1s 11½d, pieces 1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEBRUARY 12.—Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Gilmore, from Melbourne 9th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Goldwin, Buhon, Piper, Grant, Fletcher, Moses, M'Claymont, Bleyard, Johnson, Kier, Hayley, Conns, Tingle, Edwards, and 46 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

February 12.—Star of Peace, ship, 1100 tons, Captain Sproat, from Plymouth 25th November. Passengers—Captain Lamb, Mrs. Lamb and family, Mr. W. Lamb, Mr. J. Campbell and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Mr. Angier, Mr. Larnach, Mr. Labouch, Mr. Gazey, Mr. Kerr, Dr. Webster, and 7 in the steerage. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., agents.

February 12.—Maria, schooner, Captain Delany, from the South Sea Islands. Captain, agent.

February 12.—Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, from Moreton Bay the 10th instant. Passengers—Miss Woolney, Messrs. W. H. Tooth, N. Bartley, Judd, Russell, Davenport, Walsh, and 30 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

February 12.—Waratah (s.), 350 tons, Captain Knight, from Maryborough the 6th instant, Wide Bay the 10th instant. Passengers—Messrs. D. Graham, Wheeler, E. Palmer, Shewring, Conolly (2), and 21 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

February 12.—Hindostan, ship, 708 tons, captain Le Boeuf, from Southampton, October 27th. Passengers—278 immigrants, Dr. Lightfoot, surgeon-superintendent. Bricrly, Dean, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.

February 12.—Emma, for Hobart Town.
February 12.—Favorite, for Hobart Town, via Newcastle.
February 12.—Reindeer, for Hobart Town.
February 12.—Raven, for Moreton Bay.
February 12.—Sea Belle, for Port Curtis.
February 12.—Mary Grant, for Newcastle.
February 12.—Governor-General (s.), for Melbourne.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Royal Saxon, for Calcutta; Colla, for Geelong; Juanita, for Hongkong; Imperatrice Eugenie, for the Mauritius; William Alfred, for Wellington; Ocean Queen, for Melbourne.

CLEARANCES.

February 12.—Governor-General (s.), 700 tons, Captain Watts, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Porter children and servant, Mrs. Hunkin, Mrs. Ann Butler, Mr. and Mrs. John Baker, Miss Skinner, Mrs. W. Stretch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Paynter, Mrs. Bennett and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wheewall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, Messrs. S. H. Russell, Haigh, J. Pickering, J. Lechy, J. Selby, J. Blaskettor, D. Lorimer, J. and H. Dargie, W. S. Maurice, and 62 in the steerage.

February 12.—Royal Saxon, ship, 510 tons, Captain White, for Calcutta, in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. N. Paling, A. Moore.

February 12.—William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Captain Tinley, for Wellington Passengers—Mrs. Tinley, Messrs. Clarke, Grace, and G. Marchant.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 12.—Elizabeth Ann, Uncle Tom, Magnet, and Cambrian Packet, from Brisbane Water, with 36,000 feet timber, 750 baskets shells; Paterson Packet, and Elfin, from Morpeth, with 135 tons coal; Petrel, from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; Bride, from the Hawkesbury River, with 25,000 shingles, 15 tons firewood; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 100 bales wool, 6 hides, 50 bags potatoes, 65 bags flour, 40 bags barley, 42 pigs, 1 cow and calf, 92 sheep, 10 coops fowls, 5 cases eggs, and sundrics.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

February 12.—Jessie, for the Manning River; Angus and Henry, Magnet, Cambrian Packet, Elizabeth Ann, and Uncle Tom for Brisbane Water; Sarah, Petrel, Elfin, and Clarissa, for Newcastle; Margaret, and Paterson Packet, for Morpeth; Bride, and Traveller, for the Hawkesbury River; Porpoise, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.

February 12.—Maria, from the South Sea Islands: 20 tuns coconut oil, Order.

February 12.—Star of Peace, from London: 1324 bundles 2133 bars iron, 200 boxes tin, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 351 packages, R. Towns and Co.; 1 package, S. Bryarie; 63 trunks boots and shoes, E. Vickery; 18 packages, Beanes and Keele; 9 packages, M. Moss; 19 packages grocery, W. Love; 9 pockets hops, A. F. Croom and Co.; 2 cases, J. A. Marshall; 5 packages, J. Fletcher; 14 packages, J. Row; 170 trunks, J. Westbrook; 1 case, Flavello, Brothers; 3 packages, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 2 packages, W. Moffitt; 72 packages, Former, Williams, and Giles; 68 packages, Saddington and Son; 40 packages, L. Hordern; 2 packages, D. Cooper and Co.; 2 packages, B. Binnie; 2 packages, S. Levy; 13 packages, Ray, Glaister and Co.; 20 hogsheads brandy, 25 hogsheads beer, 137 cases wine, 144 packages, S. D. Gordon; 1 case, P. Leslie; 10 packages, M. Joseph; 346 plough moulds, 305 packages, Levicks and Piper; 186 packages, Favene and Gwyn; 3 bulls, 78 packages, Rumble, Dangar, and Co.; 50 hogsheads rum, 63 packages, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 1 cask, G. M'Donald; 7 packages, Haigh; 203 packages, C. Scott and Co.; 1 package, E. Davies; 29 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 323 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 7 packages, S. Alexander; 22 packages, Captain Lamb; 21 packages, P. Hart; 2 cases, Sir W. Macarthur; 183 sundries, R. Jones and Co.; 312 packages, Levy, Bennett, and Co.; 1 package, C. Shannon; 50 trunks, Vickery and Co.; 2 cases, J. J. M'Donald; 2 cases, A. Douglass; 3 packages, P. N. Russell; 210 packages, M. Moss; 5 packages, Hall and Alderson; 150 hogsheads beer, 310 quarters malt, R. E. and F. Tooth; 157 packages, J. B. Metcalfe; 49 packages, Dawson and Thompson; 66 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 247 packages, A. M'Arthur; 1 case, R. Hill; 5 packages, J. Caldwell; 3 packages, J. Dickson; 5 packages, W. Acheson; 206 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 170 packages, Newton, Brothers, and Co.; 1 case, E. Davis; 1 case, Coutin and Griffiths; 32 packages, 2 packages, Hagge and Prell; 262 packages, H. Nouffiard; 3 packages, Scales, Brothers; 59 packages, Buyers and Learmonth; 477 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 1 case, J. Huckstable; 4 packages, Edc, Brothers; 1 case, J. B. Adrian; 2 cases, C. Griffin; 1 package, L. Isaacs; 1 package, 1 case, Prost, Kohler, and Co.; 2 packages, J. Hardy; 17 packages, J. Davis; 1 case, G. Wrighter; 2 packages, Gregory, Cubitt, and Co.; 10 packages, Keep and Parsons; 30 packages, Purkis and Lambert; 1 package, Hobson and Whitine; 1 package, C. Farler; 80 quarter-casks, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 packages, Mr. Jones; 3 packages, Smith and J. Fashanu; 1 case, L. Moss; 1 package, Donaldson and Co.; 35 packages, W. M'Donald; 55 packages, G. Wilkie and Co.; 4 packages, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 15 packages, L. W. Paull; 295 hogsheads brandy, 42 casks rum, 100 cases gin, 1029 packages, Order.

February 12.—Hindostan, from London: 500 boxes, Lyall, Scott, and Co.; 25 hogsheads beer, Buyers and Learmonth; 75 hogsheads beer, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 20 barrels cement, W. Salter; 14 packages, S. Darton and Co.; 150 barrels, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 7 sheets lead, 184 packages, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 1157 casks, R. Towns and Co.; 5155 tiles, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 36,000 slates, 10 hogsheads 60 cases brandy, 5 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.

February 12.—Royal Saxon, for Calcutta: 2 boxes gold, Oriental Bank.

February 12.—William Alfred, for Wellington: 1 case drapery, Clinton, Brothers; 259 boxes tea, 48 bags coffee, A. Fairfax and Co; 3 tons 852 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Refining Company; 230 bags sugar, 286 boxes tea, Fairhurst and Co; 2 cases sugars, W. James; 3 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 1 cask hardware, A. Hawley and Co; 2 cases drapery, A. Dreutler and Co; 20 boxes soap, 1 parcel drapery, 2 cases vestas, Bing and Co; 6 cases shovels, C. Scott and Co; 65 boxes soap, 25 boxes candles, 6 barrels currants, 50 bags barley, 5 bags iron, 100 bags, Captain Tinley.

February 12.—Governor-General, (s.), for Melbourne: 200 boxes soap, 150 cases brandy, Brown and Co.; 23 casks 7 cases fruit, T. Beck; 1 cask, 1 bale, L. and S. Spyer and Co.; 1 case, Youngman and Co.; 6 cases sundries, 10 cases cigars, Hagge and Prell; 14 cases 1 cask pineapples, Wolfen and Solomon; 1 case, J. F. M'Donald; 1 cast iron ring, 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 barrel treacle, 2 kegs herringe, Pickering; 7 hogsheads loaf sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 2 cases, 1 truss, Ray, Glaister, and Co.; 114 packages, Gill and Co.; 5 hogsheads loaf sugar, J. M'Kanney; 10 cases fruit, 13 wheels, 2 cases, 2 standards, W. Randle; 11 cases fruit, T. Medcalf; 1 iron bedstead, Stedman; 6 cases cigars, J. G. Cohen; 4 cases fruit, Haigh; 4 boxes, 1 bale bedding, Mrs. Bennett; 2 cases silks, 1 parcel, W. G. Spring; 4 cases cases colonial wine, Watson and Combes; 3 cases perfumery, Vial D'Aram, Milliere, and Co.; 1 case, J. Hedger; 1 case fruit, A. Myers; 1 bale, A. M'Arthur and Co; 1 parcel, W. Smith; 2 cases silk goods, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 3 cases plaster paris, J. Cinco; 10 casks 8 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 5 cases, A. C. Cohen; 1 parcel, Balls; 1 parcel, Union Bank; 1 parcel, J. R. Clarke; 1 parcel, Mrs. Henfrey; 1 case wine, J. E. Blake; 2 bags cabbage-tree, A. Robinson; 27 casks 5 half-casks 18 cases fruit, Neads and Co.; 33 casks 49 cases fruit, Lawless and Co.; 6 bags oysters, Drurey; 1 cask fruit, Champion; 4 casks cucumbers, Bates; and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Gertrude, to-morrow evening, at 6.
FOR LONDON.—By the Wave of Life, this evening, at 6; and by the Coleroon, to-morrow evening, at 6.
FOR VALPARAISO.—By the Manuel Montt, this evening, at 6.
FOR CALLAO.—By the Pioneer, this evening, at 6.
FOR MORETON BAY.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), to-morrow evening, at 5.30.
FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—By the A. S. N. Company's Steamer, on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.
FOR WELLINGTON.—By the William Alfred, this day, at noon.
FOR CALCUTTA.—By the Royal Saxon, this day, at noon.
FOR MAURITIUS.—By the Imperatrice Eugenie, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.
FOR HONGKONG.—By the Juanita, this day, at noon, if not underweigh.

The Star of Peace, still under the command of our old friend Captain Sproat, has made an excellent passage from Plymouth of 78 days, and we have to thank him for complete files to that date. She sailed hence for London on the 5th of July last, and has thus been absent from our port only 7 months and 7 days. On her arrival the passengers presented Captain Sproat with a memorial, expressing their sense of his kindness to them during the passage. The report that has been prevalent in the city, that this vessel was on shore, we beg to state was entirely without foundation.

The Maria is last from Fortuna, and reports the Nightingale, schooner, as leaving Captain Waitie's Island, in company with a French brig, bound to Samoa, at which port the brig had arrived, but up to the last date there was no intelligence of the schooner.

The Wonga Wonga (s.) left Port Phillip Heads on Monday, at 6 p.m., and arrived in Sydney on Thursday, at 3 p.m. Experienced strong gales of head winds as far as Cape Howe, with a heavy head sea; latter part, brisk southerly winds and fine weather.

The Waratah (s.) was detained four days by a heavy sea on the Bar. Rainy, tempestuous weather had been experienced in the neighbourhood of Wide Bay, rendering the roads impassable. The cargo of the Waratah consists of 120 bales wool, 57 hides, and sundries.

The Yarra Yarra (s.) left Cape Moreton at 2.30 on Tuesday, the 10th instant. She had strong northerly winds during the passage. There were six vessels at anchor in the Tweed River on the 4th instant; the schooner Vanquish was discharging at Brisbane; the Uncle Tom, and New Great Britain were lying windbound at Moreton Bay on the 10th instant; the Parsee arrived at Moreton Bay on the 8th instant, with immigrants. The cargo of the Yarra Yarra consists of 272 bales wool, 2 casks horns, 10 bags flour, 6 casks tallow, 39 hides, 10 bundles sheepskins, and sundries.

The Hindostan, from Southampton, brings 52 married couples, 57 single men, 54 single women, and 63 children. She spoke the John Masterman on 6th January, from London to New Zealand, with immigrants, 41 days out, in latitude 42.33 S., longitude 41.30 E. Dr. Lightfoot has received a testimonial from the passengers, expressive of their satisfaction of their treatment during the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

January 12.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

The fine ship Sardinian, belonging to Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson's White Star line, leaves Liverpool for Melbourne tomorrow (20th November), with 250 passengers, a full cargo, and a ship's mail.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 5.—Jemmy, from Mauritius; Great Britain, from Hongkong; Emperor, from St. John's (N.B.); Princess, Margaret Mitchell, from London; Argo, from Bicrneburg; Burra Burra (s.), from Adelaide.

February 6.—Three Bells, from Calcutta; Emma, Brilliant, from Sydney; Viola, Perseverance, Deva, from Newcastle.

February 7.—St. George, from Manila; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney; Neptune's Bride, from London.

DEPARTURES.

February 6.—Rock City, Loberia, Merrie England, for Point de Galle; Electra, for Callao; Escort, for Bombay; South Carolina, for Liverpool; Triumph, Scotia, for Newcastle; Eagle, for Sydney.

February 7.—Timandra, Jane, for Newcastle; Zetus, for Callao.

Extracts from the Melbourne papers:—

The Bienvenu was to leave Calcutta for this port shortly after the Three Bells.

Captain M'Cullum, of the Three Bells, reports having seen the Highlander strike heavily on the Casper Sands. She was taken in tow back to Calcutta.

The following vessels were lying at Hongkong bound for this port:—Challenger, and Vanguard.

The Margaret Mitchell has encountered very bad weather. On the 23rd January, in lat. 46°, south long. 106°32 east, she was struck by a heavy sea, which stove her boats, broke into the cuddy, and washed away her compasses. Captain Stiles reports that on the 29th January, lat. 41°49 south, long. 138°8 east, he picked up a ship's life boat, painted drab, no name, bottom upwards. She was fitted with air-tight tubes.

A seaman belonging to the Argo was washed overboard from the ship's head and drowned, although the ship was hove to, and all assistance possible rendered.

The William had a good run of eighty-two days from Plymouth. No mishaps occurred on the voyage, and the best health prevailed amongst the immigrants. Two births occurred on the passage, and no deaths.

The Augustine was to sail from Port Louis for Melbourne, a few days after the Jemmy, and the Vaillant, for Sydney, the same day.

VESSELS SPOKEN.—By the Princess, November 28, latitude 1°46, longitude 27°16 W., Glenshee, from Plymouth to Melbourne; February 4, latitude 39°24 S., longitude 141°39 E., brig Thames, from Singapore to Sydney: wished to be reported.

BELFAST.

ARRIVAL.

January 25.—William, from London.

LAUNGESTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 2.—Ambrosyne, from London.
February 3.—Lizzie Webber, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

January 27.—John Ritson, from London.
January 29.—Chapman, from Cardiff.
January 31.—Moira, from Liverpool.
February 1.—Salacia, from London.

CHINA SHIPPING.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVED.

November 2.—Alexander, from Sydney.

LOADING.

November 27.—Phaeton, Vanguard, for Melbourne; Atalanta, Jan Hendrick, for Australia; Challenger, for Adelaide and Melbourne.

FUCHAU.

SAILED.

November 17.—Saxon King, for Melbourne.

LOADING.

November 27.—Alardus, for Australia.

MAURITIUS SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

December 15.—Gazelle, Amelia Brettlat from Sydney.
December 16.—Fettercairn, from Melbourne; Bella Vista, from Sydney.
December 17.—Henrich, from Melbourne.
December 18.—Canopus, from Hobart Town.

SAILED.

December 16.—Tridon, for Melbourne.

LOADING.

December 25.—Fettercairn, Berthie, Augustine, for Melbourne.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 20.—Omar Pasha, from Sydney.
November 21.—James Baines and Lightning, from Melbourne (at Liverpool).
November 23.—Phœnician, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES FOR SYDNEY.

From London—November 15.—Electra.
November 19.—Beejapore.
November 20.—Balaclava.
November 21.—Mary Ann.

DEPARTURES FOR MELBOURNE.

From Liverpool—November 15.—Shooting Star, and Diana.
November 19.—Herald of the Morning.
November 20.—Sardinian.
November 23.—Effort, for Launceston.

ADDITIONAL VESSELS ADVERTISED IN LONDON FOR SYDNEY.—L. A. Bang, Shand, Omar Pasha, December 20; Phœnician, January 15.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIGHTNING AND JAMES BAINES.

THE Lightning left Hobson's Bay on the morning of the 27th of August, and the Heads the following morning, with a fair wind and gradually increasing fine strong breeze. On the 1st of September, at 5 p.m., the weather being thick, the vessel ran close to Enderby's Island, off the Aucklands, hauled on the wind on the port tack, but not being likely to weather the bluff, tacked the ship to the westward, and cleverly luffing round the Christen Rocks, went round to the southward of Auckland Island. The ship continued to make good distances and a fair average speed until the 8th, when the wind became foul for 24 hours, after which it was fair and strong until the 14th. On the 10th an iceberg, the only one seen during the voyage, was sighted; on the 15th there was a calm for a few hours, followed by a fair wind, with plenty of snow, which continued until the 19th, when the Horn was rounded, the wind being light, in twenty-one days sixteen hours from the Heads. Signals were exchanged with the Patriot King, beating to the westward. For seven days, the winds being light and variable with calms, very slow progress was made. From the 27th to the 31st the wind was strong and fair, but becoming scant headed the vessel off her course. At noon on the latter day the vessel was on the parallel of Rio Janeiro, the Island of Trinidad, bearing north-east by north half north, distant 191 miles, and at 1 p.m. the tropic of Cancer was entered. October commenced with winds from the north, and calms; from the 4th to the 10th with light favourable breezes, the ship doing well. During the night of the 8th the ship crossed the line. On the 11th boarded the Proserpine, from Boston. On the 14th signalled the American clipper Tornado, had a race with her, and came off victorious. Until the 16th very little progress was made, the wind being light and variable, with calms, until the north-east trades commenced, blew freshly three days only, and were followed for nine consecutive days with light airs and calms. On the 21st the Marie Leocadie, hence, was boarded, and on the 26th the Meteor, hence, two ladies, who were anxious to return, being taken from on board of her. On the 28th a light northerly breeze sprung up, and the ship stood to the eastward, three or four ships being in sight. On the 30th, with the wind from the eastward, tacked the ship to the north-north-west, when the James Baines was sighted ahead, and on the following morning, with the wind again light, come up with. On the 1st of November with the wind again changeable from N.E. to N.W., the James Baines, the Ocid, and another Hamburg vessel were all left behind before sundown, when the wind became light and variable, and continued so for three days. On the 5th the breeze was strong from the N.E., and then fell almost calm. On the 11th the islands of Pico, Fayal, &c., were sighted, and a seaman, named John Robinson, died, and was buried the same day. At noon, with the winds light from the S.W., the ship's course was steered to pass the Island of Terceira, where she became becalmed, and afterwards experienced for two days a strong gale from the E.N.E., and made very little progress. On the 11th and 12th the wind was rather lighter and shifted a point or two, but mostly prevailed from the N to the E., heading the ship too much to the N., not preventing her from making her northing. On the 13th, wind southerly, but light; on the 15th, a breeze from the S.W., the ship making good progress for forty-eight hours. The night of the 16th, equally and changeable, with a strong wind from north-north-east in the morning. On the 18th the vessel was abreast of Cork, and heading up for the Smalls Rocks, with the wind from the north ward. After a few hours of light winds in the evening a breeze sprung up from the north-north-west, when in sight of the Smalls light, and next morning Bardsey Island was sighted, and at 2 p.m., with a fair wind, Holyhead rounded. At 4.30 p.m., of Point Lynas, took a pilot; and about 7.30 next morning arrived in the Mersey. The run from Melbourne to Cape Horn occupied 24 days 16 hours; Cape Horn to the Equator, 19 days 8 hours; Equator to Pico, Western Islands, 29 days; Western Islands to Liverpool, 11 days—total, 84 days. Her longest run in 24 hours, by observation, was 277 miles, and the shortest 56 miles. On the 1st, 10th, and 18th of September, she ran respectively 366, 355, and 377 miles. The winds throughout the voyage were fair for 32 days; light for 23 days; calm for 4 days; and a-head for 24 days, thus being most unfavourable for the progress of those vessels requiring their sails to be well filled; and accounting for the prolonged voyage of the James Baines, which vessel comes under this category, but which, under ordinary circumstances, is equal in speed to almost any vessel afloat.—*Times*, November 21.

Liverpool Nov. 20.

The Royal mail packet Lightning, Enright, commander, of the Black Ball line, arrived this morning from Melbourne, 28th August. She has brought 140,000 ounces of gold on freight.

The packet ship James Baines has also arrived, bringing 174,000 ounces of gold, being the second largest import of gold by one vessel.

The Omar Pasha arrived from Sydney on 23rd November.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—This famous vessel is undergoing further alterations of an important character at Liverpool. She has had a new stern post forged at the Mersey foundry, which is said to be the most ponderous piece of wrought iron ever put together for any purpose; she is to be fitted with a new double-bladed screw, of fine pitch, to be attached to a lifting apparatus; will have a new figure-head—lion and unicorn, life size; her masts have been moved forward, and alterations have been made in her rig to enable her to carry one-fourth more canvas than heretofore, and a full poop has been built on deck. In consequence of altering the position of her masts, she will have one instead of two funnels, and that will be oval in shape. She will be able to carry nearly 600 passengers, about 2000 tons of cargo, 1000 tons of coal, besides stores and water for a voyage to Australia. Her advertised day of sailing is the 15th of February next.—*Times*.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.—Per Electra, Captain Cayzer, for Sydney, from Gravesend, November 15: Mr. and MRS. J. Northmore, Mr. Newman and family, Mr. Adams and family, Mr. Colley, Mr. Phillips, F.C.S., and eight intermediate passengers.

THE departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies, for the week ending Saturday, November 15, have comprised nine vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 6431 tons, viz.—

Adelaide	1	Melbourne	1
Geelong	1	Port Phillip	3
Launceston	1	Sydney	2

THE departures from the port of Liverpool for the same period have comprised three vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 4423 tons, viz.—

Hobart Town	1	Melbourne	2

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.—SOUTHAMPTON, SATURDAY.—By a letter received from Glasgow, we learn that the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship European, which will take the next Australian mail in December, went out for a trial of her engines on the 20th instant, which proved most satisfactory, the speed and power being quite up to all requirements. We learn that the European will be commanded by Captain Ellison, late of the Parana, and an old and well-known officer of the Royal Mail Company.—*Standard*, 24th November.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO. request us to call the special attention of grocers, storekeepers, confectioners, lemonade and cordial manufacturers, hay and corn dealers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, ironmongers, boat builders, and others to their sales this day, viz., at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at 11 o'clock, 6000 packages fine fresh fruits, ullmen's stores, &c., &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, English loaf sugar; and at quarter to 1 o'clock, bran and oatmeal; and on Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, American timber, &c., ex Robert Treat, pitch pine weatherboards, tongued and grooved boards, half-inch planed partition boards, ceiling boards, ash oars, laths, cement, plate glass, rosin, tar, pitch, doors, sashes, Bangor slates, zinc, Baltic deals, &c., &c. For full particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

SHARES.—Mort and Co. request us to direct attention to the sale of 27 shares in the Auckland Steam Navigation Company this day, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock.—ADV.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld to direct attention to their important sale of choice paperhangings, &c.—ADV.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, storekeepers, outfitters, dealers, and others to the continuation sale of general drapery goods, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and Co. have requested us to direct the attention of merchant tailors, drapers, and outfitters to the sale of woollens, slops, and damaged mole trousers, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

February.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water. Forenoon.	High Water. Afternoon.
13	FRIDAY.	5 38	6 50	10 23	10 41

MOON: Last Quarter, 17th instant, 23 m. 37 s. past 12 a.m.

SYDNEY RAILWAY.

SYDNEY STATION.—DOWN TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Train.		Goods	Mixed Trains.		
MIles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Sydney	8·0	10·0	11·0	1·30	4·25	5·45
3	Newtown	8·7	10·7	11·13	1·37	4·32	5·52
5	Ashfield	8·17	10·17	11·30	1·47	4·42	6·2
6½	Burwood	8·22	10·22	11·41	1·52	4·47	6·7
7½	Homebush	8·27	10·27	11·50	1·57	4·52	6·12
13½	Parramatta	8·45	10·46	12·22	2·18	5·13	6·33
17½	Fairfield	7·1	11·1	12·42	2·31	5·26	6·46
22	Liverpool	7·13	11·12	1·0	2·43	5·37	6·57

LIVERPOOL STATION.—UP TRAINS.

Dist.	STATIONS.	Mixed Trains.			Goods	Mixed Train.	
Miles.	LEAVE—	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
0	Liverpool	6·0	7·40	11·30	1·20	3·30	5·45
4½	Fairfield	6·13	7·53	11·43	1·41	3·43	5·58
8½	Parramatta	6·31	8·11	12·1	2·5	4·1	6·16
14½	Homebush	6·45	8·25	12·15	2·35	4·15	6·30
15½	Burwood	6·49	8·29	12·19	2·44	4·19	6·34
17	Ashfield	6·54	8·34	12·24	2·54	4.24	6·39
20	Newtown	7·7	8·47	12·37	3·12	4·37	6·53
22	Sydney	7·12	8·52	12·42	3·20	4.42	6·57

THE SUNDAY TRAINS leave Sydney for Parramatta and Liverpool at 9·30 a.m., 2·45 p.m., and 5·30 p.m. Leave Liverpool for Sydney at 9·15 a.m., 2·50 p.m., and 5·15 p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

IN the Legislative Council yesterday, a Message was received from the Governor-General, announcing that his Excellency had assented, on behalf of the Queen, to various bills.

The amendments of the Assembly in the Moreton Bay District Court Bill were adopted.

The Message of the Assembly in reference to the Library Arrangements was considered, and, on motion of Mr. KNOX, a resolution was passed requesting the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature in the resolutions of the Council on this subject, and the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to complete the proposed arrangements.

The reports of the Trust Funds' Security Bill and the Masters and Servants Bill were adopted, and the third reading of the bills fixed for Wednesday next.

The Deserted Wives and Children Bill was read a third time and passed, and the House adjourned till this day.

IN the Legislative Assembly yesterday the House immediately went into Committee of Supply, when the items of the department of the Secretary of Lands and Public Works were gone into, and were all gone through except the last.

The House adjourned at 20 minutes past 12 till 3 on Tuesday next.

THE City Commissioners are charged with having spent a large sum of public money unnecessarily, owing to their inefficient superintendence of the sewerage works. The first count in the indictment is, that they did not insist, in opposition to the advice of their engineer, on a preliminary examination of the subsoil of the city. We have already intimated that, under the circumstances, it would have been better if Mr. RIDER had made an examination, but at the same time it must be remembered that to have done it thoroughly would have involved considerable expense, and occupied considerable time. Its value at the first stage of the proceedings would have been twofold: it would have enabled the engineer to have given the public and the Legislature a true estimate of the probable cost, and it might have facilitated a decision on the respective eligibility of the contractors' tenders. It would not have diminished the actual cost of the work, and would even have increased it by the amount necessary for making the exploration; it would not have turned soil into rock or rock into soil. Such as it is, the subsoil had to be penetrated; but a knowledge of its real nature would have enabled Mr. RIDER to say that the expense would be £100,000 instead of £50,000. We do not imagine that the knowledge that this additional outlay was necessary would at all have prevented the setting to work, but it would have been more satisfactory to have known the worst at starting rather than to have found it out by experience. No process of boring, however, would have furnished such an exact knowledge of the subsoil along the whole line of sewers as the actual construction of them has afforded. The substratum being in some places soil, and in other places rock, beginning at various depths, and in others a kind of compound material, which, even when brought up to the light of day, has puzzled people to determine whether it was rock or soil or neither—it is clear that even a most extensive system of boring would have yielded but an incomplete acquaintance with the character of the subsoil, and that the engineer would, therefore, only have been able to make an approximative guess as to its character. But, admitting that it would have been better if Mr. RIDER had instituted a preliminary examination, the Commissioners were not to blame for its omission. The propriety or needlessness of it was purely an engineering question—one of those questions the responsibility of which was expressly removed from their shoulders, and placed on those of their professional advisers. The engineer's recommendation on the matter was positive; what could they do but abide by it? Suppose that the facts had been different from what they have turned out to be. Suppose that, in opposition to the advice of the engineer, the Commissioners had insisted on a preliminary examination of the ground, and that the subsoil had turned out to be not rock, but earth; then they would have been lustily blamed for spending money on an exploration which they had been authoritatively told was needless, and which had saved nothing.

The ignorance of the Commissioners as to the character of the subsoil did not, however, lead them, as has been erroneously inferred, into any error in the choice of a contractor. Had they known as much as they know now about the extent of rock, they would still have chosen Mr. RANDLE's tender. On this point the wording of the report is calculated to mislead. Any person who formed his opinions by reference to that document alone, without looking into the evidence to correct it, would imagine that the contractors furnished only two schedules of prices, one for working in soil, and the other for working in rock—that Mr. RANDLE was the cheapest for the former, and Mr. MURPHY for the latter—that to decide rightly on these tenders it was necessary to know whether soil or rock preponderated, as in the first case Mr. RANDLE's would have been the most eligible,—and in the other case Mr. MURPHY's,—that the Commissioners, under the impression of there being a preponderance of soil, chose Mr. RANDLE's tender; whereas they ought to have chosen Mr. MURPHY's, since it has turned out that there is a preponderance of rock—and that, therefore, they chose the dearest tender, and have wasted public money.

Now this is altogether an incorrect representation of the facts. There were four schedules of prices for the excavating part of the work,—one for cutting in soil, a second for tunnelling in soil, a third for cutting in rock, and a fourth for tunnelling in rock. As to soil, Mr. RANDLE was cheapest—but with respect to rock he was cheapest only as to open cutting; Mr. MURPHY being cheaper at tunnelling. Any one who will look carefully at the tenders will see that each contractor had tried to foresee which kind of work there would be the most of, and in hopes of being the successful tenderer had put low prices comparatively for work which would be little required, compensating himself by high prices for that description of work which he calculated woud be most adopted. Mr. MURPHY evidently reckoned on a preponderance of open cutting; for while he offered to do tunnelling at a price which every one says would have entailed on him a heavy loss, he charged very heavy prices for open cutting: Mr. RANDLE, on the contrary, put his highest price on the tunnelling, offering to do the cutting cheaper. As open cutting was considered to be the most desirable, Mr. RANDLE's tender was obviously the cheapest.

It is currently charged against the Commissioners that they ought to have adopted more open cutting, and that they ought to have chosen Mr. MURPHY's tender. The simple fact is that, had they done both these things, the fortunate contractor would have made an enormous profit, at the cost of the citizens. Had his tender been accepted, and he been forced to do as much tunnelling as has been actually done, he would have been ruined. Had the actual work done by Mr. RANDLE of all sorts been done at the prices marked in Mr. MURPHY's schedule, the cost to the city would have been greater than it has been, as Captain WARD's speech in the late Council unanswerably proved.

It appears to have been the intention of the Commissioners to have tunnelled as little as possible—an intention which they were forced to abandon for reasons given below. They began with open cutting in New Pitt-street, and continued it till, on arriving at the junction of Hunter-street, they found the reasons for discontinuing it imperative. In some parts of the city the depth of the sewer from the surface compels tunnelling. About its propriety in those places there is no question. Mr. BELL says that generally where it is deeper that fifteen or sixteen feet, tunnelling is to be preferred. Even when the depth is less than this, Mr. BELL approves of tunnelling in some places, where, from the dense population, open work would be inconvenient and dangerous.

The Commissioners have a right to complain that the Committee took the estimate of £21,000 for unnecessary expenditure in tunnelling without qualification. That they never required particulars marking the precise spot where this extravagance begins. For want of data, we can only trace Mr. BELL's conclusion through the hints which glimmer in his evidence. He says that the open cuttings in Pitt-street ought to have begun a few doors beyond its junction with King-street, above the theatre. The reasons for choosing this point are unfathomable. We do not pretend to favour either players or drapers, but Mr. BELL could have no motive to ruin them. It might have been a difficult thing for a stranger like him to estimate the amount of loss to that busy neighbourhood, by raising before their doors a mound of earth of about 130 loads to every 40 level feet, by opening in the centre of the street a deep cutting of 5 feet wide and 16 feet deep, and by collecting the material, tools, and workmen necessary for the contract. The people of Pitt-street must have a strong sense of the moral courage of the engineer who could make this proposal. Mr. BELL, however, demolished his own system. We are much amused with his reasons for deviating from his more economical resolution:

I am now desirous of examining you with regard to the excavations for carrying on the sewerage works. Will you please to inform the committee on what principle you now determine whether you shall open out or tunnel—what are the considerations that induce you to determine? The chief one is, which will be the cheapest; in some instances, I have deviated from that, where we have had to go through the dense part of a street and have to excavate in rock, where we cannot do it without gunpowder. In such cases, of course, great danger would arise from the attempt to carry on the work by open cutting, from pieces of stone flying upwards, which not only endanger property, but life. There is an instance to which I may refer, opposite to Mr. Lenehan's house in Castlereagh-street. In consequence

On the item of £1000 for the continuation of the Queen's River Road to Bulli being proposed,

Mr. FLOOD offered a few remarks in opposition, stating that the proposed road would pass through country thinly peopled, and consequently not worth making. If the Crown lands along the line could be bought from the market and made available for agricultural and other purposes, he should probably be induced to vote for the item.

Mr. HAY showed that the improvement contemplated would open up a shorter and more direct road between

Mr. MARKS followed on the same side.

Mr. MACARTHUR, Mr. IRVING, Mr. G. MALLEY, and Mr. BOWMAN opposed the motion, on the ground that there was no immediate necessity for the job cutting, and that there were many other public improvements of much greater importance, for which the Government had declared themselves unable to provide, owing to the straitened condition of our finances. Mr. Irving concluded by moving that this item be reduced to £550.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. GARLAND, Mr. SUTTOR and Mr. COWPER, supported the motion, urging that since the Committee had granted £1000 for the establishment of an electric telegraph between Sydney and Melbourne, the use of which was most imaginary, they were at a loss to know upon what principle the Committee could refuse to grant a mere £1000 for so practical and useful a purpose as that of constructing a public road. They further, considered, that a large sum of money had already been expended on this work, and that unless the remainder sum required were granted, the whole of the money already expended would be lost.

Mr. ARNOLD said there had not been one satisfactory reason adduced to show that the completion of this work would be of any advantage to the inhabitants of Illawarra.

After some further discussion, Mr. IRVING withdrew the amendment, and the House divided on the original motion, which was carried by a majority of 16 to 11.

Mr. HAY moved, "For the completion of the line of road from Braidwood to the Clyde River, £6177 12s."

In answer to a question from Mr. G. MACLEAY, Mr. HAY stated that the money already expended on this work was about £3000.

Mr. MACARTHUR spoke in favour of the item, and said that this road would open up, and connect every large agricultural district, besides be a great advantage to the population of the Braidwood district, which were very productive.

Mr. IRVING complained that so large a sum should be granted for a Southern road, while so little had been granted for the Northern roads. He thought this vote, if persisted in, would do more than anything else to bring about the separation of the Northern districts at the point contemplated by the Moreton people.

Mr. COWPER supported the motion, remarking that the last hon. member ought not to complain of a want of influence with the Government to obtain votes for his constituency, seeing that he was one of the very few who enjoyed the privilege of grazing sheep in the Domain. (Laughter.)

Mr. G. MACLEAY supported the motion, and established the hon. member (Mr. Irving) that he had better support the vote, otherwise he might find hon. members more impracticable when next year he asked for a similar expenditure for his own district.

Mr. MARTIN and Mr. FORSTER also supported the motion.

Mr. F. T. RUSDEN opposed the vote on the ground that there was every probability of Braidwood soon having the benefit of a railway, by which this road would become useless, and the money expended on it be a total loss.

Mr. MARKS and Mr. THOMSON advocated the expenditure, urging that the road was one of the best in the colony, and that unless this sum were granted, the money already expended would be a loss, and the large population would suffer great inconvenience.

The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. DONALDSON moved for the construction of a bridge over Breakfast Creek, Moreton Bay, the sum of £500. He observed that this would be an answer to the complaint of the hon. member for the Clarence and Richmond Downs. (Hear.)

Carried.

The next item, namely, £1000, for the construction of a bridge over Norman Creek, Moreton Bay, was carried without opposition.

Mr. DONALDSON moved that the sum of £12,113 9s. 11d. be granted as a further sum for the defences of Port Jackson. The honorable member in explaining the details of this Estimate informed the committee that this sum would be sufficient to complete the defences of Port Jackson.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL said he had never been able to perceive the utility of a battery at Dawes Point, because if an enemy once reached that point, he might bid good-bye to the town.

Mr. FIDDINGTON had considerable misgivings in assisting to the vote, because it might be "multiplied into £12,000. £50,000 had already been expended on the fortifications of the inner harbour, and the plan of Sir John Burgoyne had been neglected.

Mr. HOLT thought the money required for the completion of our defences compared with the property which might otherwise be plundered, was a mere bagatelle.

The item was put and passed.

Mr. HAY then directed the attention of the House to the works in the department, and moved first, the sum of £6384 14s. 6d. for the Secretary of Lands and Public Works. He thought the labour of the department was too great, and that the lands and public works might be be under separate heads. The details of the estimate were as follows:—

Secretary for Lands and Public Works		£1350	0 0
Office Secretary		850	0 0
Six clerks of the 1st class		420	0 0
Twelve clerks of the 2nd class, at £175 and £205		855	0 0
Twelve clerks, at £125 each		350	0 0
Six Secretary to Board of Works		400	0 0
Draftsmen, 1st class		775	0 0
Draftsmen, 2nd class		175	0 0
Draftsmen of the 3rd class		225	0 0
Twenty junior clerks, at £175		350	0 0
Two messengers, one at £100, one at £75 14s.		175	14 0
One office-keeper		51	6 0
Three-room, until an office can be provided		400	0 0
Contingencies		250	0 0
Stationery		100	0 0
Fuel and light		80	0 0
Postage		70	0 0
Incidental expenses		30	0 0
Total		£6384	14 0

Mr. FORSTER moved that the first two items be taken seriatim, and afterwards that the salary of the Secretary for Lands, &c., be reduced to £1000.

Mr. FLOOD would support the vote of £1000, because he was of opinion this salary should not be less than that of the other Ministers of the Crown.

Messrs. JONES and GORDON supported the vote.

On the amendment being put Mr. FORSTER called for a division. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 24 to 3, the minority being Mr. Dalley, Mr. J. Campbell, and Mr. Forster.

The original motion was then put and carried.

Instead of the next item in the Estimate, £850, for the Under Secretary, the sum of £800 was proposed.

Mr. FIDDINGTON did not think an equality ought to be entered in reference to the salaries of the Government. The character of the Colonial Secretary, who was responsible to the country, was constitutionally more important than that of any other Minister, who might retire without breaking up the Cabinet; but he thought £700 was an ample salary for the Under Secretaries, and moved a reduction of £100 in the Estimate before the House.

After a few remarks from Mr. FORSTER and Mr. F. T. RUSDEN,

Mr. HOLT alluded to the frequent ministerial changes under responsible Government, and the consequent importance of the office of Under Secretaries; and expressed his opinion that the salary proposed was not too high.

Mr. DALLEY thought the salary proposed was excessive, and would vote for the amendment of the honorable member for Northumberland and Hunter.

The reduced sum—£700—was put, after a discussion of considerable length, and negatived by a majority of 26 to 3.

The original vote, £800, was then put and passed.

The remaining items on the vote were then put and passed.

Mr. HAY moved the sum of £1200 to defray the salary of the Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. COWPER wished to know if there was any reason for maintaining the title of Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands. He contended it was sufficient to vote for the salary for the Surveyor-General only, because the office of Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands had been abolished.

Mr. HAY said it was a matter of convenience to keep these offices distinct, but with regard to the title he thought it might be a matter for amendment.

Mr. FORSTER thought these separate offices ought to be merged in one. He considered that £1200 was too high a salary for the Surveyor-General; in fact he saw no reason why he should have a higher salary than the Deputy Surveyor-General. He, therefore, moved that the vote be reduced to £1000.

Mr. GORDON supported the amendment on the ground that the £700 was put down in addition to his salary as Surveyor-General for the office of Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, which he considered was a sinecure. It was well known that Mr. Moriarty performed all the duties which were supposed to be performed by the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Mr. HAY explained that Mr. Moriarty had left the establishment, and it was not intended to supply his place with any other gentleman. There was a very large staff, over which the present Surveyor-General had the control, and he conceived it required a man of activity to fill this situation properly.

Mr. IRVING called the attention of the House to the four heads of the department, and asked what the Secretary for Lands and Public Works had to do if it was necessary to have all these officers?

Mr. HAY asserted the hon. member that the office he held was no sinecure.

Mr. DALLEY supported the amendment.

The House divided on the amendment, with the following result:—Ayes, 15; noes, 16.

Mr. GORDON moved that the sum be reduced by £150, which was put, and on the division—the ayes being 16 and the noes 15—

The CHAIRMAN gave the casting vote in favour of the ayes, because it was an increase on the salary which the Surveyor before enjoyed.

The remaining items for the Board of Works were postponed.

Mr. HAY said, in moving the vote for the Surveyor-General's Department, it was necessary for him to make a few remarks. No doubt, the first Estimate was framed by him; but, after having been some time in office, he thought the vote for the survey and management of Crown lands might be considerably reduced. By the new Estimate which had been brought down by him this evening, the vote had been reduced about £12,940; at the same time it was satisfactory for him to say that, notwithstanding this large reduction, the efficiency of the department would not be impaired. The hon. member explained that the number of surveyors that were recommended by the Commissioners was thirty-six. Their present staff only numbered eleven, and four of these would be obliged to retire in consequence of ill health. He conceived it would be inconvenient at the present time to appoint twenty-three additional surveyors, but he was in favour of increasing the number to fifteen, and licensing surveyors to make up the number required. It would be seen that he had made a considerable reduction in the vote for the draughtsmen as well as that for the Crown Lands. He intended to ask the House to vote a sum in a lump on the understanding that it was to be expended in the way stated in the schedule. There was no addition to the salary of any officer, and the only new item that was introduced was for the fees of the Board of Examiners, the member concluded by moving that the sum of £67,003 be voted for the survey of Crown Lands, to be expended in the mode set forth in the following schedule.

Deputy surveyor-general		775	0 0
District surveyors, 4 at £500		2000	0 0
Surveyors, 1st class, 8 at £400		1600	0 0
Ditto, 2nd class, 7 at £300		2100	0 0
Chief draftsman		500	0 0
Draftsmen, 1st class		375	0 0
Ditto, 1 at £250		250	0 0
Ditto, 2 at £300		600	0 0
Ditto, 4 at £250		1000	0 0
Ditto, 8 at £125		1000	0 0
Chief clerk		350	0 0
Clerks, 1 at 375		375	0 0
Ditto, 3 at £350		110	0 0
Ditto, 3 at £275		825	0 0
Ditto, 1 at £225		225	0 0
Ditto, 4 at £200		800	0 0
Ditto, 6 at £150		1150	0 0
Superintendent of deeds		350	0 0
Plan inspector		175	0 0
Messenger		110	0 0
Ditto		100	0 0
Housekeeper		18	0 0
Wages to surveyors' labourers (18 parties, 3 men each, at £30 per annum)		5000	0 0
Fees to licensed surveyors		18,500	0 0
Allowances for travelling		750	0 0
Purchase of horses and equipment (9 equipments at £2610)		1500	0 0
Forage for surveyors' horses in the field (18 parties at £31 5s. 8d.)		1000	0 0
Provisions for parties in the field (18 ditto, 9 men each, at 1s. 6d. per day, per man)		2453	12 0
Allowance to surveyors in lieu of equipment		740	0 0
Purchase of instruments		800	0 0
Stationery		200	0 0
Lithographing		275	0 0
Purchase of surveying instruments		500	0 0
Drawing instruments and materials		150	0 0
Horse-shoeing		185	0 0
Freeage and freight		15	0 0
Fuel and light		80	0 0
Furniture		150	0 0
Postage and incidental expenses		350	0 0
		£67,003	0 0

He would explain that a certain sum was set down for the survey of Crown lands, and another for their management. Thus for the survey on the original Estimate £56,144 were proposed, and on this he voted an amendment that the sum be reduced to £47,503; being a reduction of £8141. The amount voted to be expended in the manner set out in the above schedule.

Mr. COWPER thought this could not be done.

After some further conversation, Mr. DONALDSON proposed that the sense of the House should be taken as to whether the vote should be taken in the way proposed or not. If it were of opinion that it should not, the Estimate would be withdrawn, and a new sheet sent down by Message from the Governor-General.

Mr. COWPER admitted that the Secretary for Lands and Works, had evidently devoted a great deal of time and attention to this subject, for which he was quite willing to give that hon. gentleman every credit; but he objected to such a course being taken as that suggested by the hon. member as to vote so large a sum, and force important a service, without having each item expressly laid down, which would be setting a very bad precedent. Besides, this was a department that for years past had been an enormous sink for expenditure, that to reduce twelve or twenty thousand pounds was a mere nothing; and he was convinced that when the department came to be discussed, still further reduction might be made.

Mr. PARKER suggested that an amended vote should be taken for the whole department; that was for the management as well as for the Survey of Crown Lands.

Mr. HAY thought it would be better to take the vote in the way he proposed, otherwise some difficulty might be experienced in disposing of the funds.

After some further conversation as to the manner in which the question should be put; the motion as originally made by Mr. Hay was put to the House.

Mr. COWPER objected to some of the items, particularly to that of the Deputy Surveyor-General, who had nothing else to do than to ride about the country and see what the survey parties were doing, and his office would be still less necessary with the scheme of district surveyors as sketched out by the hon. Secretary of Lands and Public Works. At the same time, he thought the salaries proposed for these district surveyors were too high, though he admitted that the plan now brought down by the Government was a very great improvement upon the old system. He also called attention to the fact that of late years a very large quantity of land had been surveyed that was never likely to be sold, and the result had been that in many instances the cost of survey had been greater than the amount received for the sale of land. He hoped the Government were not under the impression that the Legislature wished to see large quantities of land brought into the market, and he would wish to hear the views of the Government on this point. The expenses of lithographing ought also to be reduced by making this service a branch of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. HAY said, with reference to the lithographing, that the Government intended ultimately to make this a part of the Government Printing Office, though it was now too late to make any change this year. The Government were fully alive to the importance of circulating the fullest information relative to all lands sold, and the best way of doing this was by lithographed plans. He admitted that there had been too much ground for the charge of waste in the department in the survey of indifferent and bad lands that would not find a purchaser. It was to prevent this for the future, that the Government had proposed the district or inspecting surveyors, who would be a check upon the acts of the surveyors who were out with parties. He defended the system of contract surveying, which he was of opinion would be found to be the cheapest and most effective.

Mr. F. RUSDEN had hoped that the Land Bills would have been before the House before this Estimate had been brought forward, because very much of the great expense here entailed would have been saved; and in this way—that large blocks could then be surveyed, and these could afterwards be subdivided by contract. He objected to the allowance for travelling expenses, as, when he had been on the Survey staff no such allowance had been made to him. He should, however, vote for the amended Estimate, as it was a decided improvement upon that originally proposed, and could be nothing more than a temporary measure until the new Land Bills were introduced.

Mr. IRVING, whilst thinking that no doubt further reductions might be made in the Estimate, yet pointed out that it would be dangerous to the efficiency of the department were they to cut down too heavily at once.

Mr. MARKS saw no necessity for postponing the item, particularly as the Government had done the work that the Opposition had cut out for itself, by reducing the amount so largely as they had done. By this they had put the Opposition in a fix, so that it did not know what course to take. For his own part, he would have been quite satisfied if, after an evening's discussion and divisions, he had managed to effect so large a saving, and would have thought himself entitled to the thanks of his constituents for having done so. With this view, then, he was only too happy to see the Government taking this course, in which he should most certainly give them his support.

Mr. WEEKES considered that the quantity of land that had been surveyed, but which would never be sold, had been all owing to the system of surveying by contract, sending licensed surveyors into the bush to survey land wherever they chose, without any check whatever upon them. On this account he looked to the proposed plan of district surveyors as a decided improvement upon the old system. He suggested that greater publicity should be given to sales, and that people should have an opportunity of inspecting plans, &c., in the same way as they had when they went to purchase in a private auction room.

Mr. HAY explained that the survey department would publish, once a month, an abstract of lands prepared for sale, the locality of the ground, and the quality thereof. This abstract would be published in the daily papers for the information of the people in all parts of the country.

Mr. FORSTER said, that as a secondary question it was but proper to raise a revenue from the land, but the first great object was to settle it, and not stimulate the sale of it at auction. He condemned the practice of putting up at a certain upset price, all the agricultural and best parts of the country, and retaining large tracts of pastoral or inferior land. The system must be done away with before they could reform the present land regulations.

Mr. DALLEY spoke in condemnation of the old system, and in reference to the vote said he was averse to voting so large a sum before the Government had laid before the House a full and explicit detailed statement of the manner in which the new system of dealing with the land was to be carried out.

Mr. SUTTOR contended that no inducements were necessary to prevail upon people to settle upon the land throughout the country. In the western districts there were thousands and thousands of acres of land surveyed, and ready for the plough; but the roads were so impassable that agriculturists would never think of purchasing and settling upon them; they could not do so, unless the roads were so as to render some facility for settlers to bring the produce they might raise to market. He thought that the cost of laying down proper lines of roads might be levied off the contiguous land. He would not reduce the present minimum price. He would vote for the item.

Mr. LEE was in favour of doing away with the minimum price of a pound an acre, and putting on a minimum price according to the value of the land to be sold.

Mr. ARNOLD, in concluding some lengthy remarks, expressed a hope that before the close of the session some measure would be brought forward with reference to the disposal of land, in order that the opinion of the country might be elicited upon it. If the Government, by holding back the Land Bill, endeavoured to suppress discussion, he hoped some hon. member would initiate the question.

The item was then put and carried.

Mr. HAY moved that a sum of £13,607 10s. be voted, to be appropriated as follows:—

Commissioners, 7 at £450		£3150	0 0
Ditto, 2 at £500		1000	0 0
Ditto, 1 at £400		400	0 0
Clerk 3rd class		185	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 2 at £150		400	0 0
Ditto, ditto, 2 at £120		320	0 0
Troopers, 25, at 5s. 6d. per diem		2007	10 0
Rangers, 2 at £182 10s.		365	0 0
Allowances in lieu of provisions		1825	0 0
Ditto in lieu of forage		1000	0 0
Saddlery, horse equipment, arms, and ammunition		800	0 0
Uniform clothing for troopers		300	0 0
Regimental barrack		200	0 0
Building and repairs		1000	0 0
Horse-shoeing		50	0 0
Stationery		100	0 0
Fuel and light		15	0 0
Postage		80	0 0
Incidental expenses		150	0 0
Total		£13,607	10 0

Mr. HAY, in reply to Mr. JONES, went into an explanation of the duties of the Commissioners of Crown Lands, and the necessity of affording full police protection in the various districts. The commissioners heretofore were saddled with duties incompatible with a proper discharge of their legitimate duties; it was his intention that these offices should in future be confined to the completion of those duties that had been so long neglected—the surveys of the land, and the proper marking of the boundaries, and wherever it was ascertained that a commissioner failed in the discharge of his duties in this respect, he would be at once dismissed, and afterwards considered unfit for a government appointment.

Mr. FORSTER spoke against the appointment of six commissioners as unnecessary and extravagant, and moved an amendment that the item be reduced by a sum of £3703 16s. That was a reduction of £3700 for six commissioners, and £1003 16s. for ten troopers.

Mr. SANDEMAN asked how many commissioners it was intended to appoint for the Moreton Bay District?

Mr. HAY replied that at present no change would be made in the number already there.

Mr. SANDEMAN said that the present commissioners held a perfect sinecure. He would like to know, were the commissioners in the outlying districts to perform the duties of surveyors? it was necessary that these gentlemen should have a perfect knowledge of surveying.

Mr. HAY did not feel in a position to make great changes; he was sensible of the advantage that would be derived from the appointment of practical surveyors to the office of commissioners, and he hoped that at some future time he would be able to make such arrangements as would meet the wishes of the House in that respect. As to the proposed reduction of the ten troopers, such a step would be incompatible with a proper discharge of the commissioners' duties.

Mr. T. G. RUSDEN maintained that the reduction of troopers might well be carried out; at present in those districts where they were stationed, they performed no duty of a public character, being nothing more than domestic servants to the commissioners. He would also support the amendment for a reduction of six commissioners.

Mr. HAY said there were so many facilities, open under the present regulations, to persons to give false evidence with regard to the boundaries of various districts, and so easy was it to establish such claims, that it was absolutely necessary to have responsible officers to define and lay down the boundaries, and to replace them, so that reference might be had to them at any moment. The hon. member spoke in favour of the item for the troopers.

After some further discussion, the amendment with reference to the six commissioners was withdrawn.

Mr. RUSDEN expressed his intention to vote for the lowest sum, and objected to any portion of the amendment being withdrawn.

The amendment, that the sum be reduced to £3803 16s., was then put, and the House divided, with a majority against the amendment of 11 to 10.

Mr. FORSTER moved a further amendment, that the item be reduced by a sum of £1003 16s. for ten troopers.

Mr. ARNOLD suggested that the salaries of the commissioners be reduced to a uniform rate of £350 per annum, and moved that the item be reduced by £1403, for the purpose of carrying out this suggestion.

Mr. MANNING opposed the reduction, as the commissioners' travelling expenses were very considerable, and they had, in addition, to find their own horses.

Mr. FIDDINGTON supported the amendment, contending that the commissioners were unnecessary.

Mr. HARGRAVE seeing the enormous price these gentlemen, situated as they were, had to pay for everything, would vote for the sum proposed on the Estimates, as a less sum, he felt sure, would not be sufficient.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. ARNOLD, GORDON, EGAN, FORSTER, HAY, and T. RUSDEN took part,

The question was put, when the amendment for the further reduction on account of the troopers was negatived on a division. Ayes 10, noes 17.

Mr. ARNOLD then moved an amendment for the reduction of the Estimate by £1700, to be deducted by a graduated scale from the salaries of the commissioners and troopers.

The amendment was then put, Mr. ARNOLD called for a division, and immediately left the House.

The division took place, when the amendment was negatived. The result was, ayes 3, noes, 18.

There not being a quorum of members, Mr. DONALDSON called the attention of the Chairman to the fact that the honorable member for Durham (Mr. Arnold) had been seen in the gallery while the division was going on.

Some discussion took place, when the CHAIRMAN stated he had seen Mr. Arnold in the gallery, and that accordingly his name ought to be told in the division.

Mr. FORSTER, one of the tellers for the minority, declined to put down the name of the hon. member for Durham.

Eventually the division was reported as originally stated, and the CHAIRMAN then announced that there was not a quorum.

The SPEAKER, having taken the chair, adjourned the House at twenty minutes past twelve till three o'clock on Tuesday next.

NEW MOTIONS OF NOTICE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

Mr. FARRER to move, That the order of the day for the third reading of the Judicial Officers' and Servants' Abolition Bill, which lapsed by the House being counted out on the 11th instant, be restored to the paper for Tuesday next.

Mr. WEEKES to move,—1. That, as the system of Railways in this colony is to be carried out at the public cost, it becomes the duty of this House to exercise a strict control over undertakings of such vast magnitude and importance. And resolves—2. That a select committee be appointed by ballot, to be called "The General Committee on Railways," to whom shall be referred the Prospectuses of all completed and projected lines, whether railways or tramroads, and that no work of this kind be contracted for, until full prospectuses of such undertaking shall previously have been submitted to this committee, and its report thereon considered by this House. 3. That such committee be instructed to report from time to time, and have leave to send for persons, papers, and records.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR COMMISSIONER.]

FEBRUARY 8, 1867.—On Thursday evening the House was occupied for hours in the discussion of the different appropriations for roads and bridges which amount to about half a million. Friday was occupied with the discussion of two sets of resolutions, one preliminary to a bill for the Registration of Carriers and Carriers' Agents, the other preliminary to a bill for the amendment of County Courts. To-morrow the unauthorized expenditure of the railway department will be discussed. Strong opposition may be expected, and a defeat of the Ministry is confidently expected in some quarters. How their places are to be filled, if vacated, is not very clear to any one.

The Melbourne City Council held a quarterly meeting to-day, at which it will be proposed that a further sum of £500,000 be borrowed for the purposes of the improvement of the city. This proposition has given rise to a discussion as to whether the Council is sufficiently wise, practical, and patriotic to be entrusted with the distribution of so large a sum. Judging from the small amount of improvement they have to show for the £600,000 already borrowed and expended, they have little claim to public confidence; and if any further debt is to be incurred the citizens will not submit to have it frittered away by a set of brawling impractical set. It is wonder that from among so intelligent a population as Melbourne, the same ruffle must, to any nothing worse, should be selected, year after year. The reason is plain enough, however. The City Council has earned so undesirable a notoriety that few of the more respectable citizens will have anything whatever to do with that body; and the elections are left altogether in the hands of the old offerm end of the publican interest.

The immense glut of goods now pouring into Melbourne is producing its effect on the market. Imports to the value of nearly one million two hundred pounds sterling have passed through the Custom-house during the past fortnight, and the stores are again becoming blocked up with goods. The consequence of this state of things is that the market is very heavy. Recent disclosures on the gold-fields have given rise to a spirit of caution in granting credits, and the banks have set their faces against country paper. Importers are compelled, therefore, to refuse to part with their goods to the inland storekeepers on any other terms than cash, while those who are purchasing for that commodity are taking advantage of the heavy arrivals and waiting for tempting offers. Business seems likely to be unsettled by these various causes until English advices bear undoubted testimony to the falling off in shipments from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde.

While the railway resolutions are slowly working their way through the Legislature, the *Herald* is arousing public opinion to the necessity of the speedy opening up of the Goulburn River to the navigation of small steamers and barges. It would be possible to make use of this river, the *Herald* avers, during eight months in the year. The nearest navigable point is 66 miles from Melbourne, thence to the junction with the Murray 220 miles, thence to Albury 350 miles, making the entire distance between Melbourne and Albury about seven hundred and thirty-five miles, while the distance from Adelaide to the same town, by way of Port Elliot, the Goolwa and the Murray, is above one thousand nine hundred miles. Thus a saving of nearly twelve hundred miles would be effected, and if, as the writer maintains, that under a well-organised system carriage from Melbourne to the Goulburn can be profitably performed at 5s per ton, the advantage which this route offers both to Melbourne and Albury is great indeed. Now that public attention is attracted to the importance of the Goulburn River, something will be likely to be done, as the Murray River trade is one of the definitions of the colony, which, nothing but competition can smooth down. Arrived, this morning, Sinnoda, from Boston.

SUICIDE OF MR. J. T. WICKHAM.

DUNEDIN, 8TH FEBRUARY.—Our own correspondent writes: In your issue of Saturday last, I notice an article upon the prevalency of suicide throughout the colony, a great many cases of which, no doubt, originate in drunkenness; but there are very many exceptions, and I regret that a case (one of the exceptions) has just taken place at Mahony's Inn, Hartley, (Yesterday (Sunday) evening, the mail brought from Bathurst *et reuse for Sydney*, two gentlemen, one of whom unfortunately committed suicide after retiring to bed. The unfortunate gentleman that has committed this rash act is a Mr. J. T. Wickham, of Sydney, of the firm of Wickham and Bell, commission agents. After the coach arrived at Hartley, he wrote some letters, one I believe, for his wife, which, I presume, will be forwarded to her by this post. He had a razor in bed with him by which he cut the main arteries in the arm, that speedily terminating his existence. The other gentleman, his fellow passenger, slept in the same room with him, and, strange to say, never heard the least movement until he was suddenly roused by heavy moaning, which was of no duration, and before any persons could be summoned in the unfortunate Wickham was no more. The coroner and a respectable jury have held an inquest, and after the mature consideration, a verdict of *Felo de se* has been returned. The body will be interred to-night, at Mount York.—Latterly we have had extremely hot weather, a thing not very usual on the mountains. The atmosphere has undergone a great change to-day with a prospect of a good fall of rain which will now prove acceptable to the farmer, after having once secured his harvest, which has been both good and abundant, and in weather all that could have been desired for securing it safely.

THE HANGING ROCK.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

ON Tuesday we had the pleasure of seeing a parcel of above six hundred ounces of gold from the Hanging Rock diggings, brought down by Mr. Hampton, with one or two other gentlemen. It is a matter of regret that the Government does not make enquiry whether a branch escort from the Hanging Rock to Tamworth, or some other convenient point of lodgment, in readiness for the northern escort, would not be sufficiently patronized to justify its establishment. Mr. Hampton and Mr. M'Ivers told us that they knew of more than one parcel that had been sent to the Rocky River to be forwarded by escort, and that frequently gold was sent down by private hands.

It appears that a very steady yield of gold on the whole is still obtained at the Hanging Rock, and that there is every expectation of a large increase from a thorough prospecting examination which is contemplated of a mountain ridge. In this ridge the Cokenville and other *rich creeks* rise, and it seems a reasonable probability that the mountain itself must contain much gold, since so many of the streams flowing from it contain it.

The gold we saw on this occasion was all of nuggety character, and clean, but little quartz being visible. Some of the smaller pieces were flattened, but were still of more thickness, and more irregular shapes, than what is usually called scale gold.

REPTILE AND INSECT LIFE.—Perhaps during no former summer within our recollection has insect and serpent life in this colony been more prolific. The general complaint is the prevalence of these pertinacious little tormentors the mosquitoes, which enjoy unusual vigour. The great quantity of rain which has fallen this season throughout the colony accounts in some measure for this phenomenon, and for another one, productive of more dangerous results. On reference to our back files of country papers for the past two or three months, we find that a greater number of cases of poisoning by snake-bites have occurred than during any former period within our past knowledge. We have noticed, too, that snakes have been found in regular congeries on the banks of several of our rivers. In more than one instance they have made their appearance in places whence it was thought the presence of a large population had entirely banished them; as, for instance, in the Domain. Such being the case, great caution is requisite in bush travelling.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

THERE was an average amount of wool offered at this day's sale; the bale consisted of middle and inferior wool, whilst three of fine were offered for the first time. For the former the demand has been full, and prices may be quoted fully as high as last sale; but superior fine seems to be in demand, and fully maintains its quotations.

TALLOW has come to hand in small quantities, and 31 casks were bought in at 34s per cwt.—this was not in the condition of the tallow being mixed, melting, and wast. The demand is good for adipic prime, and early arrivals from the Darling consignments would command full rates.

SEEDS.—Fellmongers being short supplied, the market has been cleared of full prices, and quotations are very firm.

HIDES.—The demand is active, and some large sources have changed hands. Twenty-eight have realized 20s. to 20s. 3d. each, but bullock-down ones would command higher figures.

Freights to London.—Wool, 5d. to 5d. per lb.

Hides, 5s. per ton.	
Tallow, 20s. to 20s. per ton.	
Oil, 30s. per ton.	
Gold, 1 per cent. by selling vessels.	
1 per cent. per another.	
Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 21 per cent. premium.	
Private bills (with vendors hypothecated), 1 per cent. if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.	

PRICE CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Superior clips	1	8	to	1 10
Fair to good	1	4		1 7½
Low to middling	1	0		1 3
Grease	0	6		1 0
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	6		1 3
Hardwashed	1	0		1 3
Scoured	1	6		2 3
TALLOW.				
Beef	£34	0	to £37	10 0
Mutton	42	0		44 10 0
Station tallow	18	0		34 0 0
Hollow, cost	0	14		1 1 0
Shoulders, per lb.	0	0		0 3 10

MORT and CO., brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, February 13th, 1867.

MORT AND CO.'S WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.—Tare actual: draft 1 lb. per cwt., and no other allowance. Wool: 1,000 bales sold, viz.: 100 bales at 8d; 200, 1d; 300, 1d and ahlue, 1 at 9½d; W, grease, 21 at 1d; W, grease locks, 5 at 8d; 211, sandpaper, fleece, 30 at 1½d; Fair, ditto, 14 at 1d; FAF, ditto, 10 at 9½d; W in clamsack, ditto, 10 at 1d; 211, sandpaper, ditto, 1 at 1d; 211, ditto, 10 at 1½d; JF over 211, fleece, 17 at 2½d; CO, brokers, 3 at 1d; LJL locks, 1 at 1½d; W in clamsack, ditto, 1 at 1½d; Fleece, 2 over 30, ditto, 1 at 1½d, stripings, 1 at 1d; Fleece, 1 at 1½d; Fleece, 2 at 1½d; JF, grease, 21 at 1½d; Tilli, grease, 3 at 1½d; Tilli, black, 1 at 1½d; LRS, locks and tag, 1 at 1½d; Ditto, 1 at 1½d; JF, fleece, 2 at 1½d; NSH, locks, 4 at 1½d; JF, fleece, 30 at 1½d; D over M, ditto, 18 at 1½d; M in over J, ditto, 10 at 1½d; Fleece, 1 at 1½d; F, mixed, 2 at 1½d; D over J, fleece, 3 at 1½d; J over S, ditto, 4 at 1½d; AC stripings, locks, 4 at 1½d; 87, grease, 21 at 1½d; Ex diamond over FTH completed in diamond, fleece, 22 at 1½d; Ts, locks, 1 at 1½d; JF over JS, mixed, 1 at 1½d; JF over JH, locks, 1 at 1½d; 87, 1 locks or ed. fleece-ditto: Lot on Field, lot at 9d, lot at 8½d, 1 bundle at 8½d, lot at 8d, lot at 8d, 1 bundle at 7½d, 1 ditto at 7½d, lot at 6½d, lot at 6d. Tallow: 14 casks at £30 0s, 1 cask at £27 5s. Hides: 2 at 19s 9d, 2 at 19s 3d, 2 at 19s 2d, 12 at 19s 0d, 41 at 18s, 23 at 18s 9d, 1 at 20s 6d, 41 at 17s. Calfskins: 2 at 2s 6d, 30 at 16s 3d, 49 at 17s 6d. Furs: 1 cask at 42s, 1 cs 30s.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. FRITHAND PATTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Shoes, Leather.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Nonesuch and Cheese Rolls, *French Pipe*, Jewels and Self Shell Alnaschi, Barcelona Nuts and Filberts, Egyptian Pipelon, Table Decanters, Bridal Fruits, Gilbert's Shirts, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, English Loaf Sugar; at quarter to 1 o'clock, Brass, Scotch Garvan; at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 3 o'clock, Cargo of Timber per Robert Trout, also Cedar Plank, Shackleton Plinth, Tar, Rosin, Sanger Hatter, Elm, Dabb Deals, Cement, Tile Ridge.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Pianofortes, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. FORBES AND LAWRENT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pictures, Marbles, Statuettes, Contentment Pictures, Silk Purses, Flaying Cards, Opera Glasses, Fluted Rings, Pocket Cutlery, Thieves of Bed.

MESSRS. GEAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery and Woollens.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON.—On the Premises, corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade, Fittings, Utensils, &c., of a Boarding House, Household Furniture.

MESSRS. MURRELAND MILLER.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Plant, Brass, at 101, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Furniture Furniture.

MR. JOHN Q. COHEN.—At the Bath Auction Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Furniture and Sundries; at 11 o'clock, Drawing Room Furniture, Sundries, Pianofortes, Paperhangings, Sundries Glass, Assortment, Cutlery, Horses.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Shares in the Auckland Steam Navigation Company.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Gold Watches, Jewellery, Revolvers, Oil Paintings, &c.

MESSRS. BEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MR. E. WOOLLER.—At the Bulls Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gunshot, Carts, Gigs, Harps, Trunks, Hats.

MESSRS. BURGIS AND BOWES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, S

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!! C. KINGSBOROUGH begs to acquaint his customers that he will commence THIS DAY, 13th February, 1857, to Clear Out the whole of his present stock of drapery, hosiery, and ready-made clothing, &c., &c., belonging to his old establishment, 326, George-street, the lease of which will expire in a few weeks.

All the goods will be marked in plain figures at less than English prices.

The business will be carried on as usual at his new establishment, 280, George-street.

STRAW PLAIT.—GREGORY, CURBITT, and CO. have just imported a few assorted cases of straw plaits, to which they call the attention of straw bonnet and hat makers. 3, Wynyard-street. 10th February, 1857.

OIL, BOILED and RAW, turpentine, window glass, white lead, very cheap. L. SACHER, English and French Paperhanging Depot, 53, Pitt-street, near Kingstreet.

JUST OPENED a case of children's and ladies' undersclothing, in chemises, night dresses, petticoats, drawers, and flannels, in good style and workmanship, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 375, George-street.

WAX FLOWERS and FRUIT, raised needlework in wool, bead work and embroidery. Lessons given in these accomplishments daily, at W. READING'S, Berlin House, 375, George-street.

A LA VILLE DE PARIS, 195, George-street!! The greatest bargains of the season ever offered!

FRENCH Printed Muslin Robes! clearing out, at 10s. 6d. the full dress! actual cost in Paris, 25 francs.

BEST French Delaines! small patterns, clearing out at one shilling a yard, at La Ville de Paris.

BEST French Cambric Handkerchiefs! 10s. 6d. the half dozen! actual cost, 50 francs! at La Ville de Paris.

BEST Broche Silk Robes! fifty-five shillings the full dress! real value, 105 francs! at La Ville de Paris.

MOUSLIN Embroideries! just opened! Decided bargains in Jaconet Flouncings, at La Ville de Paris.

BEST French Kid Gloves! ladies' and gentlemen's! no advance in price! at La Ville de Paris.

DRAB Straw Hats! Drab Straw Hats! at Catherine Adamson, just opened, at La Ville de Paris.

COALS: Best Newcastle A. A. Company's Coals, at J. SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

SILK CARS.—Prince Arthur Cars, assorted, remarkably cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

WEATHERBOARD HOUSES, Hardwood, delivered for the above, at a very low price, also doors, glazed windows, &c., assorted, delivered on the ground, very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

18,000 BEST Bangor SLATES, reduced in price. Deal battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

3000 FEET Galvanised Ridging, Guttering, Nails, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., near Phœnix Wharf.

20,000 FEET Grooved and Tongued Flooring, 3 x 1 Sarkiling, &c., very cheap, delivered. Victoria Saw Mills, near Phœnix Wharf.

50,000 FEET HARDWOOD, assorted sizes delivered, at a low figure. GOODLET and CO., foot of Erskine-street.

SCOTT and JOLLIE'S TIMBER WHARF, Bathurst-street.—The above have always on hand an assortment of the undermentioned timber, &c., which they are prepared to sell at the lowest market rates, and in lots to suit purchasers.

T. and G. pine flooring boards
Deals—Baltic and others, assorted
Hubert Town timber, sizes
Ditto ditto laths
Ditto ditto shingles
Forest oak ditto
Ironbark ditto
Posts, rails, and palings—ironbark
Doors and sashes
Slates—best Bangor
Cement—Portland and Roman
Fire bricks—English
Galvanized iron
Circular saws—a large assortment
Trenails, spokes, stock felloes, dray poles, shafts, dray planks, &c.

To CONTRACTORS and others.—Hardwood supplied from their Steam Saw Mills at Cobramatta, consisting of beams, posts, studs, rafters, weather-boards, battens, &c., in any quantity, and at the shortest possible notice.

TIMBER YARD, ALBION WHARF, MARKET-STREET.
50,000 feet pitch pine T and G boards, 1, 1½ inch
20,000 feet Baltic joists
20,000 feet rough Baltic boards
30,000 feet white pine T and G flooring boards
1,000 posts and rails, 6 feet palings
20,000 feet rough and dressed ash, 1, 1½ inch
30,000 feet Baltic deals, 1½, 2, 2½, and 3 inches
20,000 feet battens, 50,000 colonial and E. T. shingles
Doors and sashes in great variety, and colonial timber of every description
30,000 Bangor slates, best quality.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER.

TIMBER YARD, CIRCULAR QUAY.—
50,000 feet T. and G. flooring boards
20,000 ditto clear pine, 1, 1½, and 1½ in.
60,000 ditto Baltic and Oregon deals
40,000 ditto cedar and kauri pine, all thicknesses
100,000 ditto colonial joists, scantling, shingles, and paling
100,000 ditto colonial and American laths and pickets
80,000 Hobart Town shingles, palings, and battens
1,000 doors, sashes, and French casements.
W. H. HILLPE, Timber Yard, Circular Quay.

A SCOUT 500 mixed Cattle for SALE, equal proportions of sexes, over 2 years old, will be at Tamworth about 21st instant; also for SALE, 1000 to 2000 Wethers, over 3 years old, and 1000 aged Ewes, at Jarrowick, Walcha. Address C. D. PERWICK, Post Office, Tamworth, until 25th instant.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Furniture cleaned, repaired, and polished. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street.

A SINGLE CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINE (Napier's) is for SALE at the Herald Office. It is in good order, and fit for work forthwith, either by steam or hand.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 BURTON ALE, on SALE by the undersigned, in quantities to suit purchasers. FAITHFUL, BROTHERS, Commercial Wharf.

AUSTRALIAN WINES for SALE.—Sparkling Moselle. J. B. BLAKE, 14, Macquarie-place.

EX ETHEREAL.—New landing, 100 Barrels of Portland Cement of the best quality, and on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 213, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FLAGGING, FLAGGING, FLAGGING.—The best description of colonial and Yorkshire flagging, in large or small quantities, and laid down if required. W. BUGDEN, Whitehall's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

ENGLISH COALS. A Parcel on SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DRAW and CO., 178, George-street.

LIVERPOOL SOAP, of different qualities, ON SALE. Apply to BRIERLEY, DRAW, and CO., 178, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS Storekeepers, &c.—Genuine S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in 1 and 2 dozen cases. FOSS, SON, and CO., 70, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at Clifton, near Tenterfield, New England 1500 good Wethers, 3½ years old, deliverable on the station at once; 1400 old Ewes, deliverable on the 1st April next. The quality of these sheep is too well known to require any description, being of the same class as the flocks of Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., of Tenterfield. For terms and price apply to Messrs. RILEY and COWPER, Clifton; or, to DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street.

HAY, fresh from the Mills, in quantities to suit dealers
Flour—fines and seconds, new and genuine
Maize, and other grain, in constant supply
Mess beef, pork, tongues, &c., &c.
JACKSON and CO.'S Stores, New Pitt-street, near Circular Wharf.

BEST LUCERNE HAY for SALE. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COALS. COALS.—A. A. and Morpeth Coals. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

COULBURN.—Family and Furnishing Drapery, Paris Millinery, Baby Linen, Ladies' under linen, &c. Gentlemen's made clothing, hats, shirts, and complete outfits. Special provision made for mourning, wedding, and dress ball occasions. All descriptions of boots and shoes. Every detail in woollens, Irish, and Scotch goods; also ladies', gentlemen's, and children's inside and outside wearing apparel in quality, assortment, and prices equal to those of the first-class Sydney establishments. Experienced female assistants competent to make or trim, agreeable to latest fashions, mantles, dresses, bonnets, and hats. Orders satisfactorily executed. E. BUTLER, draper, importer, &c., Goulburn (recently from England).

COLONIAL OATS, Cape and English Barley, Maize, &c., purchased in any quantities at the stores of HENRY PERRIN, near the Theatre, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, Lucerne seed, clover, and Italian rye grass seed; colonial tobacco, in log and leaf, in bales.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS.—J. GOULD has just received a very superior assortment of the above, to which he begs respectfully to call the attention of his customers and public generally thereto, as such goods being limited in the market. Purchasers have now an opportunity of suiting themselves with first-class goods, the greater portion of which, being manufactured for, and imported by the undersigned, can be relied on as answering the above description. J. GOULD, wholesale and retail Staffordshire warehouse, No. 367, George-street, N.B.—Shipping supplied at the lowest rates.

WOLLONGONG, WOLLONGONG, OLLONGONG!!!—The Brighton Hotel, Wollongong, offers to visitors the advantage of sitting and bed rooms opening on to a lawn immediately fronting the sea, with an uninterrupted view of the ocean and surrounding scenery—close proximity to the wharf; choice wines, spirits, and beers; clean and good beds; moderate charges, and the use of a bathing machine, by which a sea bath may at any hour be enjoyed in security and privacy. A carriage awaits the arrival of the steamers to convey visitors to the Hotel, free of charge. E. JOHNSON (late of Barrack-street, Sydney) proprietor.

N.B.—Good stabling, saddle horses, and carriages for hire.

MILCH GOAT Wanted, with KM, opposite the Rose of Australia, Lower George-street. Apply early.

RIVERSTON.—Cattle and Horses received on Agistment at Riverston 4 miles from Windsor on the road to Parramatta. The following are the rates charged per week:—
Cattle (single head) 6d.
Horse (stabling) 9d.
Cattle (50 head and upwards) 4d. per head
Horses (50 and upwards) 6d.
Apply to Mr. COLEHAN on the Estate.

TASMANIAN SEED WAREHOUSE, Hobart Town.—Mr. O. F. CRESWELL, having purchased of Mr. H. Lipscombe the above old-established business, is prepared to supply the trade and others with Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds; also, Fruit Trees, Ornamental shrubs, &c., &c., upon the most reasonable terms. Murray-street, near the Custom-house, Hobart Town.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—Linen can be had at Tolliard's yard, near Metropolitan Hotel, Pitt-street.

MESSRS. GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place (agents for Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, London), beg to inform clergymen, members of the legal profession, bankers, merchants, and others, that by means of the European Mail steamers they are now in a position to deliver books, stationery, and fancy articles of all kinds, and all articles within a certain size which can be made or purchased in London, within five months from the date of the order in Sydney, at London wholesale prices, with not charge of transit. Also, reviews, magazines, &c., in two months from the date of publication. Messrs. GILFILLAN and CO. have also made arrangements with Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., which enable them to forward small parcels to any part of Great Britain at the lowest possible rates. Catalogues of Stationery, &c., may be had at 18, Macquarie-place.

NOTICE.—LORKING and CO., beg respectfully to inform the public, that in consequence of the termination of the Lease of their Premises, they have determined to sell off the whole of their splendid stock of jewellery, watches, electro-plated, and silver goods, &c., at a very great reduction off the English invoice price. The superior class of goods always imported by this establishment is as well known that comment is unnecessary. 165, George-street.

SIGHT RELIEVED.—Brazilian pebble and patent points concave spectacles, in gold, silver, and elastic steel frames; eye-glasses, telescopes, opera, race, and regatta glasses. MOSS, 38, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—The Hall of Commerce, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace. The public are respectfully informed that these new and extensive premises being now completed, will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, February 18th, the various departments comprised under the above roof will be as follows:—
Gentlemen's clothing of the newest fashion
Boys' and youth's ditto ditto
Mechanics' clothing imported with a strict regard to durability.
Hosiery, gloves, shirts, handkerchiefs and stocks
Hats of the first quality, ventilated by a new process
Caps, umbrellas, portmanteaus, and carpet bags
Ladies' boots and shoes, for the sale of which a separate show room
Gentlemen's boots and shoes, of the latest fashion, and guaranteed workmanship
Boys' and childrens' boots and shoes.
In making this announcement, the proprietors flatter themselves that they possess singular advantages, importing so far as practicable their own goods, from the first London houses. All the stock marked in plain figures, and no statement made from the prices asked.
Note the address! the Hall of Commerce, Clothing, Tailoring, Outfitting, and Boot and Shoe Warehouse.
South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.

WALTHAM RUSH invites the attention of Ladies to his stock of new Silks now selling at extremely low prices. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

THE NEW SILKS at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 88, Pitt-street, on view THIS DAY.

THREE CASES of the most beautiful Silks ever offered in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, 88, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, 31 volumes of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE for the years 1841 to 1855 inclusive; also 26 volumes of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for the years 1843 to 1855 inclusive; and 10 volumes of the SHIPPING GAZETTE for the years 1844 to 1853 inclusive, all bound in the best manner and most suitable for a merchants or lawyer's office. Address Mr. T. WOOLLEY, office at Messrs. Tumble's and Stewart's, George and King streets. Also each of the above for the year 1856 unbound.

DEAN'S IRON BEDSTEAD and Bedding House, City Theatre, Market-street.—W. DEAN invites parties furnishing, either for town or country, to inspect his stock of iron and other bedsteads, cribs, cots, &c., with Bedding to hair, cotton, or flax, to fit. ☞ DEAN'S bedstead and bedding house, Market-street.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Just received, ex Magnolia, from Boston, and now landing, an invoice of the above desirable Farmers' Implements.
Winnowing machines, in four sizes
Country waggons (extra size), with canvas top, 4 wheels, &c.
Eagle ploughs, in four sizes, with colters, chains, and extra shares
Cultivators, hay rakes, chaff-cutters, &c., &c., &c.
WILKINSON, BRUNNER, and CO., Walker's Wharf

MAIZE.—Just landed, a Cargo of fine Maize. J. SHOOBERT, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO BUILDERS.—POMLINS and SLOGNAN (late T. Woolley), would call the attention of Builders to their large stock of materials in
Rim, mortice, and dead-bolt locks
Rim, mortice sash and Norfolk latches
Patent locks, Clubbs, Brumah, and other makers
Hinges, T's, Parliament, Butt and Gate
Door springs, centre, pivot and sill
Brass hinges of all sizes and kinds
Ditto sash fastens, door knobs, knockers, &c.
Finger plates, porcelain and metal
Patent nails, from 1 to 6 inches
Wrought ditto cheap 6 inch, shingle and batten
Handle nails, cut lath
Bolts, shutter bars, and turns
White lead, oil and turpentine
Colours ground, in oil and dry
Sheet zinc, galvanized iron
G. I. pipe, gutter, brackets, and bends.
260, 261, George-street and King-street.

SALMON, in tierces, landing ex Caramont. ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO., George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—To be SOLD, by private contract, the Lease and License of the Duke of Wellington public-house, Phillip-street. The lease is since 1828, with every convenience, and an unexpired term of 4½ years, at 20s. per week. The stock and furniture may be taken at a valuation (if required). Early application to be made to Mr. JOHN GOOD, Constable Inn, Parramatta; Mr. R. HILL, Cheshire Cheese, Shibley Point, Sydney; or to JOHN NEAL, on the premises.

CAPE BARLEY and Seed Oats, Seed peas and horse beans, on SALE at FOBBIS' Stores, Pitt-street.

SODA WATER, bottled, in small packages, landing, ex Nourmahal, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO.

WINDOW GLASS, from 10 x 8 to 24 x 20, on SALE, by L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square.

EVANS' BOTTLED BEER, in four-dozen cases, in prime condition. L. and S. SPYER and CO., sole agents.

MAURITIUS SUGAR.—For SALE, by the undersigned, 300 bags crystallized Mauritius sugar.
GAIRD, PATERSON and CO.

PHAETONS.—For SALE, a very neat one-horse Phaeton. Apply to Mr. URQUHART, coach-maker, Parramatta.

WAX VESTAS, Ball and Black's, in check and tin boxes. A few remaining cases on SALE, cheap. S. HOPPUNG and CO., importers, Wynyard-lane.

LIME.—Best kiln-burned screened Lime, at 1s. 7d. per bushel. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf.

FIREWOOD.—Cut Firewood, in short billets, at 20s. per ton. BLAXLAND'S, Albion Wharf.

S. DARTON and CO. beg to direct attention to their superior Teas, Coffees, and other Groceries, which may be relied on as of the very first quality.
Finest Mocha coffee, fresh ground, and roasted daily
Black and green teas of the best selections, and of every variety
Cheese—North Wilts and Port Cooper, &c.
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
Ditto salad oil
Ditto sauces
Carolina and Patna rice, &c., &c.
244, George-street, next Bank of New South Wales.

CORDIALS and LIQUEURS.
Ab-yssin
Curaçoa
Anniseed
Vanilla
Maraschino
Parfait d'Amour
Fleur d'Orange
Crème de Rose
Noyeau
Orange Wine
Orange Brandy
Ginger Brandy
Raspberry Brandy
Cherry Brandy
Cherry Cordial
Ginger Cordial
Ginger Wine
Rum Shrub
All kinds of Syrups and Bitters; also, Peppermint, Cloves, and Raspberry Vinegar. A. CAPON and CO., 77, Lower George-street, and Queen's-place, Sydney.

ROOTY HILL STEAM SAW MILLS, Blacktown Road, ten miles beyond Parramatta.—The proprietor begs to intimate that the above Mills, comprising the most perfect machinery for the purpose ever imported into this colony, will in a few days be in complete working order—and is willing to contract for the supply of hardwood for building and other purposes, viz., beams, joists, rafters, flooring boards, &c., &c. The best description of timber guaranteed. Application to be made at the mills or to H. W. HAMILTON, 3, Argyle-street.

OPENED THIS DAY, at Cavendish House, one case of Ladies' Underclothing, of a very superior description, and richly trimmed; children's embroidered dresses, work muslin frocks, monthly robes, &c. Also Paris wove cassilie stays, 20 to 30 inch. W. C. PRESTON and CO., next the Commercial Bank.

FLAGGING.—3500 feet in Bathurst and Pitt streets.—Tenders required for laying down in terms of the Paving Act, to be sent in on before the 17th February, to J. E. ELLIOTT, 14, Bathurst-street East.

HALL OF COMMERCE, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace.—Hat Department.—The very best black Paris hats, at 17s. 6d.; drab, drab drill, and marine hats, at 11s. 6d.; black drab, and brown tourists' hats, at 9s. 6d.; 200 felt castle hats, at 1s. 6d. Open on WEDNESDAY next, February 18th.

TO THE LADIES.—Adelaide boots, 5s. 6d.; superior ditto, 7s. 6d.; very best, 8s. 6d.; ditto, with elastic sides, 10s. 6d. Hall of Commerce, South Head Road, near Lyons-terrace. Open on WEDNESDAY, February 18th.

HALL OF COMMERCE, South Head Road.—Gentlemen's wellingtons, three pairs for 32s. Open on WEDNESDAY, February 18th.

RAW, BOILED, and Black Oil and Turps, at HALL and ALDERSON'S, 134, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street.

STEAM ENGINE.—For SALE, a superior nine-horse power Beam Steam Engine, complete, with boiler, &c., adapted for a grain or saw mill, having saw-mill gear complete, which will be sold either with or without the engine. Apply to T. H. WISEMAN, engineer and smith, No. 3, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

PIGS and DOG for SALE, at JAMES SEYMOUR'S, Pine Staff Farm, Waverley, viz., a fine breeding Sow, Anglo-Chinese Porkers, for shipping or breeding; a Newfoundland Dog. Fine Steer, strayed into my paddock, black and white, branded W. or YS on near rump. Apply at HARVEY'S Coffee House, George and Park streets. JAMES SEYMOUR.

BARS FOR SALE, at Lowrie Stations, Kyalstem. These sheep are the produce of pure imported Saxons, and the wool at the last November sales in London brought as high as 2s. 6½d. per lb., giving an average on the whole of 2s. 3½d. per lb. Apply to Messrs. W. WALKER and CO., George-street, Sydney; or Mr. THOMAS MACLAREN, Lowrie Stations, Kyalstem.

FOR SALE, a 98 years' Lease of Two Weatherboard Cottages, substantially built of colonial hardwood, containing three rooms each, lath and plastered, brick partition, good yards with a side entrance to each house, and a first-rate well of water. Apply on the premises, to THOMAS GRIFFITHS, Bulkamatta-street, Waterloo Estate; or, by letter, to T. G., Post Office, Redfern.

VALUABLE BLOCKS of LAND for SALE, for 99 years, on the Point Piper Estate, being part of lots 24 and 27, as laid out for building. The ground is delightfully situated, commanding a view of the Heads and Harbour of Port Jackson, and is the only property of that description in the locality for sale. There is also a convenient supply of spring water. Title unexceptionable. The plan can be seen and particulars obtained at the office of H. D. GORBETT, architect and surveyor, No. 10, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

FOR SALE, a Piece of Ground, at the corner of Parramatta-street and the Newtown Road. Also, Twenty-two substantially-built stone Houses, let to good tenants. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For Private SALE, a Freehold Property in Sydney, yielding a certain and a large annual income. For particulars apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 13, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Public-house, doing a good stroke; the rent is only £1 per week. Also, a stone-built House of two rooms. Apply POOLE and HYLAND, house, land, and commission agents, 18, Market-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Horse Bazaar, 155, Pitt, and 154, Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
Sale Days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.

The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Young Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock,
5 useful young horses, all well broken, per steamer from Shoalhaven last night. They are in good condition, and the well-known WED brand.

Friday's Horse Sale.—THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Hackneys and journey horses
Gig and saddle ditto
Heavy and light draught ditto.
On account and risk of whom it may concern.
Ex Anna, Stevens, master, from Liverpool.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. C. E. Robinson and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Anna, Stevens, master, from Liverpool, damaged by sea-water,
K in diagonal—
1 | —2 dogcarts, much damaged
2—1 phaeton, ditto ditto
3—1 ditto, ditto ditto
4—1 dogcart and 1 stanhope gig; ditto ditto
5—2 stanhope gigs, ditto ditto
6—1 hooded phaeton, more or less damaged.

FRIDAY'S Horse Sale.—THIS DAY.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bulls' Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A mixed lot of horses, just arrived from Maitland, suitable for all purposes, broken in to saddle and harness, and will be sold subject to trial
Six stock horses, with saddles, &c.
One bay horse, warranted to pull 2 tons up the Brickfield Hill
A light omnibus for a pair of horses
A pair-horse break, in excellent order
Dogcarts, light carts, gigs, trunks, drays
Cart harness, saddles, &c.

Three-horse Team, &c.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Three cart horses, drag, and harness; each horse warranted to pull a ton
One handsome pony, very quiet, fit for a lady to ride
A milch goat, 1 pair of wheels and axle
One English-built carriage, very light, &c.
Terms cash.

LEATHER.
French Calf Skins
French Boot Fronts
From Vestindof, C. Lassen, and Co.
To Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importer to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases Bordeaux calfskins, in splendid condition
3 cases French boot fronts
Long wellington.
Clarences and
Grafts. Also,
6 trunks ladies' goloshes
2 ditto gents' ditto
Terms at sale.

Yacht Mischief.

To Gentlemen Yachtsmen, Melbourne Buyers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by James Milsom, junior, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The favourite racing and pleasure yacht MISCHIEF, of about 10 tons o. m., was built in 1855, copper'd and copper-fastened, ballast (about two tons lead) is fitted to the thirlers, and an iron keel, her cabin accommodation are infinitely superior to any yacht seen in the harbour, and is really fitted with every requisite for the enjoyment of yachting in its true sense. She is rigged and fitted out with all the modern improvements, including patent blocks, stropped internally with galvanized iron, all her ironwork is galvanized.

The Mischief is the fastest and only sea-going yacht in the colonies, and to any two gentlemen requiring a perfect yacht, this is an opportunity that seldom presents itself.

The Mischief was sailed on the Thames part of one season only (vide 1856), immediately after being built, carrying off the prizes of the R. T. Y. Squadron in well-contested races, beating Kitten, Romp, and many other established favourites.

Inventory may be seen, and cards to view may be obtained by applying at the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Henry Jackson and Sons.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve, by order of W. G. Betts, Esq.,
34 packages containing
Women's black cloth boots, enamelled, goloshed, welts, 3 to
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, wings, side springs
Ditto kid boots, enamelled, wings, elastic, 3 to 6
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, ditto, welts
Ditto cashmere boots, to lace
Ditto best enamelled calf slippers
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto best enamelled ditto ditto
Ditto ditto zeal ditto
Ditto best patent calf, welts
Girls' and children's black cloth boots
Ditto kid ditto
Ditto cashmere ditto
And all sizes.
Ditto slippers, viz., zeal, patent calf, &c., in sizes
Children's kid button boots
Ditto black cloth boots
Ditto cashmere, elastic, lace and button, &c.
Ditto cordovan ankles
Men's and women's (superior make) black and buff russ, carpet, and velvet-pile slippers
Women's French clogs, new patterns.
Terms at sale.

Sale of 75 Trunks and Packages BOOTS and SHOES. Genuine and Unreserved auction sale of Boots and Shoes, of Favourite Brands, landed, and now landing.
James Davies and Sons
To the Trade, Country Buyers, and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Berry, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-st., THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The completest and most saleable assortment of boots and shoes ever offered to public competition, consisting of
Ladies' black cashmere boots, side springs, B.B.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, B.B.
Ditto ditto remnella ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto coloured cashmere adelaide boots, Wings
Ditto ditto ditto, side springs, ditto
Ditto fancy summer cloth adelaide boots, ditto
Ditto best kid boots, patent goloshed, M. H.
Ditto ditto cloth ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto black moire antique boots, to lace
Ditto coloured ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto black and green kid slippers, sandals
Ditto black cloth boots, welts, black bottoms
Ditto best patent calf slippers, pumps
Ditto enamelled zeal slippers, pumps
Women's leather lace boots, rose lined
Ladies' fancy bottle morning slippers
Ditto brussels and coloured russ carpet slippers
Misfit's black cashmere boots, elastic sides, 1-2
Ditto coloured ditto, adelaide boots, 1-2
Girls' black cashmere boots, elastic sides, 10-13
Ditto coloured ditto, to lace, 6-13
Ditto cloth patent goloshed boots, to lace and button
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 6-9, and 10-13
Ditto patent seal ditto ditto, 6-9, and 10-13
Ditto calf leather lace boots, 6-13
Ditto ditto ditto strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto patent seal strap shoes, 2-5
Ditto ditto calf, ditto ditto, 2-5
Boys' and youths' calf short wellingtons, 10-4
Ditto ditto, light ditto, cossacks, 6-13
Ditto ditto, button boots, menel top, 10-4
Ditto ditto patent goloshed and elastic sides, 10-4
Ditto ditto, enamelled morning slippers
Men's strong army blunchers
Ditto ditto kip blunchers, sprigd and rough bradded
Ditto ditto ditto waterbights
Ditto grain napoleons and desk boots
Ditto enamelled ditto and Holloways ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
64 Trunks (all landed).
To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by Messrs. Griffiths, Fanning, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
64 packages Hanson's best make; also, an invoice of women's and children's goods, of superior make and finish. The principal items consist of—
Gents' best patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto ditto prince georgis
Ditto ditto ditto enamelled kids wellingtons
Ditto ditto light calf-ditto
Ditto ditto stout ditto bradded
Ditto ditto Menel calf balmorals
Ditto ditto kid legs ditto
Ditto ditto enamelled kids ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto top ditto
Ditto calf cossack shoes
Men's calf blochers, H. B.
Ditto ditto cloth top ditto
Ditto calf cossack shoes
Men's calf blochers, H. B.
Ditto ditto cloth top ditto
Ditto heavy kip ditto, tipped and bradded
Ditto ditto ditto waterbights, nailed
Boys' and youths' calf blochers, 10-4
Ditto ditto kip ditto, 10-4
Ladies' cashmere adelaide boots, H. S., and to lace pps.
Ditto ditto, black and channeled solos
Ditto ditto, welts
Ditto satin Français adelaide boots
Ditto kid ditto ditto, B. B. ditto
Ditto bronze morocco ditto
Ditto cashmere elastic shoes, pps.
Ditto coloured cashmere adelaide boots, H. S., and to lace
Ditto kid boots, military heels
Ditto patent calf boots and sandals
Ditto patent seal ditto
Ditto russ and carpet slippers
Children's maroon front-lace boots, 2-5
Ditto ditto, 6-9
Ditto patent calf, ankles and straps, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto cloth boots, to button and lace, welts, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto coloured morocco shoes and straps, 1-5, &c.
Terms at sale.

"The above goods are new all landed, in first-rate order, and will, as usual, be positively sold without the least reserve.

Extensive and important sale of very elegant and modern English Furniture and Looking Glasses.
Ex Alnwick Castle.
China Furniture, Camphor Wood Trunks, and Papier Mâché Goods.
To Parlour Furnishing, Upholsterers, Cabinetmakers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN are favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction at their Furniture Sale Rooms, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of very elegant and superior modern furniture, from one of the first London houses, consisting of
Drawing-room suites, in satin, damask, and velvet
Ditto ditto chairs
Rosewood, plate-glass fronts
Davenports, in rosewood and walnut
Wardrobes, in Spanish mahogany, with looking-glass fronts
Chiffoniers, marble tops, &c.
Oval walnut tables, with elegant carved pillars and chairs
Mahogany rosewood ditto
Spanish mahogany sideboards, carved backs
Canterburys and music stools
Spanish mahogany washstands, marble tops
Ditto ditto chests drawers
Ditto ditto ditto, wardrobe
Ditto ditto toilet table, with glass commodes, &c.
Bar-room and saloon tables, with drawers
Toilet ditto, in walnut and mahogany
Play tables, in ditto ditto
Circular ditto, ditto ditto
LOOKING GLASSES.
Gilt chimney glasses, small top, 50 x 60, 50 x 50, 50 x 40, 44 x 34
Twist pillar marble tray dressing glasses, 20 x 16, 24 x 18
Box glasses, swan-neck pillars, 24 x 18
Ditto snake trap, 24 x 18, 20 x 16
China camphor wood trunks
Ditto ditto, 4 in set
Ditto skin trunks, 5 in set
Boxes artificial flowers
Boats of redleather trunks, 3 in set
Ditto card tables
Ditto work ditto
Ditto tea caddies and workboxes
Ditto paintings
Feather pillows and bolsters
Cotton, flock, wool, horsehair, &c.
Terms at sale.

Guinness' XX Stout.
To Publicans and Shippers.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 41, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock,
9 hogsheads Guinness' XX stout.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Tartaric Acid.
To close accounts.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
25 kegs tartaric acid.
Terms at sale.

To Publicans
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.
SATURDAY, 14th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
170 cases brandy
80 cases claret (Julien)
65 ditto hock
14 ditto hock
Cordials
Bitters
Ginger wine, &c., &c.
Essence lemon.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 14th instant.
Furniture
Sundries.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Wood bedsteads
Iron ditto
Benches
Cots
Glass doors, window sashes
Tables
Counters
Bear engine and lead piping
Bar fittings
Forms
Stoves
Casks and kegs
Show glasses
Liquor glasses
Sideboard
Sofas
Carpets and matting
Chests, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

98 Years' Leasehold, Waterloo Estate, near Redfern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The unexpired lease of 98 years for an allotment in Waterloo Estate near Redfern, leased at a nominal rent, and having a tenement erected thereon.
Terms at sale.

Public-house Fittings and Stock.
On SATURDAY, 14th instant.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock
All the bar fittings, &c. complete for a public-house, also Spirits, beer, wines, cordials, &c., and
Bedsteads, bedding, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 14th instant.
Elegant Marble Mantelpieces.
To Builders, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
9 cases of marble mantelpieces, of new and elegant designs.
Terms at sale.

SATURDAY, 14th February.
Guns, Looking Glasses,
Oil Paintings, Eau de Cologne.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Single and double-barrel guns
Handsome maple-frame mirrors
Gold-framed oil paintings
Eau de cologne.
Terms at sale.

Barrett's Twist Tobacco.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
M 356. 1-2—5 half-tierces Barrett's twist tobacco, slightly touched.
Terms, cash.

To Bakers, Sellers, and others.
20 Tons Sydney-made fine Flour.
10 Tons ditto ditto Bran.

MURIEL and MILLER will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, No. 232, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely
20 tons Sydney-ground fine flour
10 tons ditto ditto made bran.
Terms at sale.

To Furniture Buyers, Dealers, and others.
By order of the Executors of the late Mr. Henry Mace.

MURIEL and MILLER have received instructions to sell by

SALES BY AUCTION.

Unreserved Auction Sale of really choice Wine, Spirit, Beer, &c.
TUESDAY, 17th February.
At the Stores of Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., O'Connell-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, O'Connell-street, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of their choice wines, consisting of sherry; port, in wood and bottle; champagne, claret, bottled ale and porter, draught ale and porter, case gin, case brandy; brandy, in wood; Martell's brandy; old tom, in bottle; whisky, &c., &c., &c., viz.—

WINES.
PORT.
Ex Wave of Life,
10 hogsheads Hunt, Roup, and Co's diamond port
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
12 hogsheads ditto double diamond ditto
15 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
14 hogsheads ditto treble diamond ditto
11 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto
4 hogsheads ditto quadruple diamond ditto
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Coleroon,
30 quarter-casks single diamond port
10 ditto ditto double ditto.
Ex Marchioness of Londonderry,
1 pipe port wine, four diamond
2 hogsheads ditto, ditto.
Ex Maitland,
3 pipes finest 1853 port
Ex Nourmahal,
P over S—
8 quarter-casks Sandeman's double diamond port
Ex Scotia,
30 cases, 1 dozen, superior old port wine.
SHERRY.
Ex Melbourne, direct from Cadiz,
BVERGARA—
Double diamond, G—
3 hogsheads very superior golden sherry
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
BVERGARA—
Single grape, VP conjoined—
4 hogsheads superior fruity sherry
18 quarter-casks ditto ditto
BVEGARA—
SSS and VP conjoined—
3 hogsheads very pale dry sherry
17 quarter-casks ditto ditto
BVEGARA—
Double diamond over VP conjoined—
15 quarter-casks very superior pale sherry.
Ex Marchioness of Londonderry,
OPS over cluster—
6 quarter-casks sherry.
Ex Coleroon,
Single grape—
19 quarter-casks sherry
OS over SL—
20 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex late arrivals,
113 cases Mousley's pale sherry, bottled in Spain
27 ditto, each 1 dozen, very superior sherry.
Ex Juanita,
400 cases claret.
Ex Ocean Queen,
200 cases superior claret.
Ex Coleroon,
WW—
100 cases champagne.
Ex Juste,
MG&Co—
9 cases champagne
Ex Steur au Fid,
40 cases champagne.
Bellatrix,
RF over D in heart—
45 cases hock.
Ex Lodowyk Antone,
RF over D in heart— a
129 cases hock.
Ex Alice and Raymond,
MG&Co over MG—
9 cases liquers.
Ex late arrivals,
150 cases, each 1 dozen, Chateau Margeaux
180 cases champagne
10 ditto noyeau
10 ditto curaçoa
10 ditto vanille
10 ditto eau de Dantzic
40 ditto Stroughton bitters.
BEERS.
Ex Nourmahal,
18 hogsheads Truman's XX stout.
Ex Walter Hood,
10 hogsheads Bass' ale
70 cases ditto bottled ditto, quarts and pints.
Ex Coleroon,
50 hogsheads Bass' Burton ale.
Ex Light of the Age,
8 hogsheads Taylor's stout
13 ditto Charrington and Nicholl's ale
4 ditto ditto ditto porter.
Ex Lord Warriston,
500 casks Evans' bottled porter.
Ex Joshua,
165 casks Byass' bottled ale
85 ditto ditto ditto porter.
Ex Nourmahal,
200 cases, each 4 dozen, ale and porter, quarts and pints.
SPIRITS.
BRANDY.
Ex Nourmahal,
17 hogsheads Martell's dark brandy.
Ex Tropic,
25 quarter-casks Otard's pale brandy
55 octaves ditto ditto ditto.
300 cases brandy.
Ex Nourmahal,
50 cases, each 1 dozen, pale brandy.
Ex Arthur,
91 cases French brandy.
Ex York,
141 cases French brandy
RUM.
Ex Walter Hood,
100 hogsheads rum.
Ex Maitland,
2 puncheons rum, W. I.
15 hogsheads ditto, ditto.
GIN.
Ex Europa,
380 cases JDKZ
40 half-ditto ditto
200 cases key brand.
Ex Thomas Royden,
50 cases Lowndes' old tom.
Ex Nourmahal,
50 cases, each 1 dozen, Burnett's old tom.
WHISKY.
Ex Alma.
5 hogsheads fine Scotch whisky
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto
50 cases best ditto ditto, each 2 dozen
&c., &c., &c., &c.

The whole of these goods are direct importations from London and Cadiz, as above, and, being of the very best quality, are well worthy the attention of the trade.
The whole will positively be sold without the least reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

The First Fruits of the Season.
Important and Positive Unreserved Auction Sale, viz., 6000 packages of Fine Fresh Fruits, Oilmen's Stores &c., consisting of—

FRUITS.
Muscatel Raisins, in layers
Ditto Ditto, in bunches
Chésme Ditto, in barrels
Ditto Ditto, in boxes
French Figs, in cartoons
Ditto Ditto, in glass boxes
Muscatel Raisins, in fancy cartoons
Figs, in boxes
Ditto, in ¼ and ½ drums
Jordan Almonds
Soft Shell Almonds
Liquorice Juice
Barcelona Nuts
Filberts, in fancy boxes
Ripston Pippins
Fine Zante Currants, in barrels
Dried Fruits, in boxes, assorted.
OILMEN'S STORES.
Feast's bottled Fruits
Feast's Pickles, assorted
Ditto Jams and Jellies
Burmuda Arrowroot
Scotch Oatmeal
Pearl Barley
Assorted Sauces
Olive Oils, assorted
Mustards, ½ and 1 lb., in tins
Calves Foot Jelly
Herrings, in kegs and tins, White and Red
Colemun's Starch
Ditto Blue
Pearl Sago
English Loaf Sugar, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt, without the slightest reserve,
The above parcel of goods, now landing ex the following vessels, viz., Emma, Walter Hood, and Joshua.
These choice shipments have been selected with great care for the peculiar requirements of this market as regards quality.
The fruits are without exception the finest ever yet offered in the colony. The whole parcel is well worth the special attention of the trade, and they are assured that every article advertised will be sold to the highest bidder.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.
N.B.—Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 13th February.

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390 Bags Bran.
Ex Concorda.
FRIDAY, 13th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 13th February, at a quarter to 1 o'clock,
390 bags bran, more or less.
Terms cash.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Six good Dwelling-Houses, newly erected with stone and brick, and slated roofs, situated—three in Berwick-street, off Palmer-street; and three in Liverpool-street East.
For Absolute Sale, WEDNESDAY, 18th February, 1857.
Title good.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. Martin Guest to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, at half-past 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th February, without a particle of reserve,
Three dwelling-houses, each containing four rooms, with the usual out-offices and enclosed yards, all having back entrances, and situated in a very convenient and central position in Berwick-street, Woolloomooloo. Also,
Three dwelling-houses with shops, each containing four rooms, including shop, having also an excellent well, with a never-failing supply of the purest water, and the usual out-offices, enclosed yards, and back entrances, and situated in that central and leading thoroughfare, Liverpool-street, Woolloomooloo.
In the construction of these houses the very best materials have been used, and they are all newly and substantially built of stone and brick, with slated roofs.
Property of this kind is calculated to insure a constant tenancy, and is most desirable for the investment of capital; so compact and substantial, in an exceedingly healthy situation, a respectable neighbourhood, and within the precincts of the city.
May be sold in one or two lots to meet the convenience of purchasers.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, easy.

To Boot and Shoemakers and others.
French Calf Wellington Fronts
Ditto ditto Clarence ditto
Ditto ditto Grafts.
MONDAY, 16th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th February, at 2 o'clock,
15 dozen gents best French calf wellington fronts
15 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto clarence ditto
15 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto grafts
Terms at sale.

Great American Auction Sale of Notions, Farming Implements, Clocks, Provisions, &c., &c.
The entire Cargo of the ROBERT TREAT from New York direct.
Three Days' Auction Sale.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and Co. have received instructions from the importers Messrs. M. Moss, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., and Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th February, beginning each day at prompt half-past 10 o'clock,
The entire cargo, ex Robert Treat, from New York, consisting of the following choice articles, selected expressly by a competent person for the requirements of this colony, viz.—

WOODWARE.
Tubs, slated, in sets
Buckets, 2 and 3 hoops
Well buckets
Cedar buckets, brass-bound
Milking pails, brass-bound
Garden buckets
Stable ditto
Toy pails
Wooden bowls
Knife trays
Knife boards
Keelers and pails
Sugar boxes
Washing boards
Zinc covered ditto
Brass-bound measures
Corn measures, assorted
Sieves
Nests of coolers
Clothes pins
Clothes baskets
Clothes baskets
Rolling pins
Paste boards.
Butter prints
Twine reels
CHAIRS
Baltimore cane-seated chairs
Ditto wood-seated ditto
Lafayette seated arm chairs
Fillimote ditto ditto ditto
Rocking chairs, assorted
Easy chairs, stuffed backs
Garden cane chairs
Children's chairs in great variety, including table, parlour, arm, bedroom, dining, and fancy.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Eagle brand ploughs, A. B. C. D. and F., assorted with extra shares
Corn-shelling machines
Corn-cracking machines
Corn-grinding machines
Chaff-cutting machines
Winnowing machines
Wheat-grinding machines
Dougias pumps, double and single rod
Cylinder churns, assorted sizes
IRONMONGERY, &c.
Collins' best axes, handled
Ditto ditto, ditto
Hurd's axes, hickory turned axe handles
Collins' picks, assorted
Ditto D handle round-pointed shovels
Ditto long-handle ditto
Yankee medium axes
Ditto ditto picks
Simmons' Australian picks
Yankee broad hatchets
Ditto youths' ditto
Youths' axes, handled
Stable forks, potato ditto
Garden hoes, ladies' ditto
Wire rat-traps, mouse ditto
Steel ditto ditto
Carriage springs, assorted
Axle trees
Dray wheels
Stoves, assorted sizes
Grinding stones, assorted
Scythes, reaping hooks
Tailor's shears
Fancy wire brooms
Ditto carpet ditto
Fancy doormats
Wool mats
Rugs
Jule mats
Scrubbing brushes
Bannister ditto
Hair brooms.
Iron bedsteads, in great variety
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, &c.
Jack planes
Smoothing ditto
Saws, assorted, tennon
Hand, ripping, &c., &c.
Spirit levels
Steel-faced hammers
Mallets
Gimlets and screw drivers
Nails, assorted
Tacks, ditto
Chisels, assorted sizes
Gouges, ditto ditto
Shingling hatchets
Price's lath hatchets
Rabbiting tools, in great variety
Grooving ditto, ditto ditto
Bracing bits
Mayfole's superior hammers
Plane irons
Chisel handles
Morticing chisels
Adzes, assorted.
PROVISIONS, &c.
Best prime mess pork
Ditto ditto ditto beef
Lobsters, in tins, 1 and 2 lb.
Oysters, ditto, ditto ditto
Fancy crackers, in tins
Biscuits, assorted
Soda, butter, water, sugar
Dried apples, in quarter and half kegs
Stroughton bitters
Lemon syrup
Raspberry ditto
Best English dairy cheese
Hops, 1856

Buckeye bags, 2 bushels
Starke mill ditto, 3 ditto
Hair pillows
Pilot duck
A choice assortment of clocks, timepieces, &c.
This cargo having been selected with great care and judgment, is well worthy the attention of the trade, country storekeepers, and shippers to the adjoining colonies, who are assured that every article advertised will be sold on the days fixed; and to prevent any disappointment intending purchasers are requested to observe that not a package will be sold privately before the days of sale, but on those days the whole will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
Terms.—Under £100, cash; above £100 and under £200, 3 months; above £200, 3 and 4 months; above £500, 3, 4, and 5 months; above £1000, 3, 4, 5 and 6 months approved bills.
W. DEAN and CO., auctioneers.

ORDER OF AUCTION SALES, THIS DAY, by W. DEAN and CO., at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.
At 11 o'clock,
6000 packages fresh fruits, groceries, oilmen's stores, &c., viz.—
Muscatel and Chesme raisins
French figs
Jordan and soft-shell almonds
Barcelona nuts and filberts
Ripston pippins
Zante currants
Dried fruits, in boxes, assorted,
And a very choice and well-selected parcel of oilmen's stores, &c., &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
5 tons est English loaf sugar, in beautiful condition.
At quarter to 1 o'clock,
390 bags bran
5 tons Scotch oatmeal.
And at Campbell's Wharf,
At half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of very superior timber, just landed, per Robert Treat.
Also, doors, sashes, oars, Stockholm pitch, tar, rosin
Best Bangor slates, assorted sizes
10 tons zinc, various Nos.
Baltic deals, cement
Plate glass, various sizes.
Terms at sale.

Fine Scotch Oatmeal.
To Shippers, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY (Friday), 13th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at quarter to 1 o'clock prompt,
5 tons fine Scotch oatmeal.
Terms at sale.

Best English Loaf Sugar.
Ex Ethereal, from London.
To Confectioners, Lemonade and Cordial Manufacturers, Grocers, and others.
THIS DAY, half-past 12 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th February, at half-past 12 o'clock prompt,
5 tons best English loaf sugar, in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

Important and Extensive Sale of Prime American Timber.
Now landing, ex Robert Treat, from New York, United States.
For Auction Sale, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, Campbell's Wharf.
Without reserve.
Buyers are particularly requested to observe that this is the only available lot of well seasoned picked Timber in the market.
Great judgment has been evinced in the selection of this cargo; therefore intending purchasers will find it to their advantage not to permit so excellent an opportunity to pass of replenishing their stocks.
Consisting of
Pitch Pine, tongued and grooved
Ditto Weatherboard
White Pine, tongued and grooved, and planed one side
Ditto ¼-inch planed Partition Boards
Ditto Ceiling Boards
Laths, Cement, Plate Glass
Resin, Tar, Pitch, &c.
Also,
DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, OARS,
Afterwards, ex late arrivals,
BALTIC DEALS, ZINC, SLATES.
To Buyers of Timber, Speculators, Builders, Shippers, Contractors, Slaters, Ironmongers, Plumbers, Boat Builders, Shipwrights, and the Trade generally.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Flower, Salting, and Co., to submit for public competition on Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
The entire cargo of timber, just arrived per Robert Treat, viz.—

TIMBER.
Yellow or pitch pine, 1¼ and 1½ inch, tongued and grooved and planed on one side, full 6 inches wide, 18 feet to 20 feet long
White pine 1 inch boards, tongued and grooved and planed on one side, lengths 12 feet to 16 feet
White pine, 1 inch shelving boards, planed on one side and both edges, 10 to 16 inches wide, lengths 12 feet to 20 feet
White pine half-inch planed partition boards, 12 to 14 inches wide
Norway pine boards, tongued and grooved, 6 to 9 inches wide, full lengths
Clean white pine flooring or ceiling boards, tongued and grooved and planed on one side, 10 to 14 inches wide
Pitch pine weatherboards, 7 inches, 20 feet long
Masons' or ceiling laths
Scantling or pitch pine, 12 to 40 feet long.
DOORS, SASHES.
Panel doors, 1¼, 1½, 2 inch—
6 8 x 2 8
6 8 x 2 6
6 10 x 2 10
6 10 x 2 8
7 0 x 2 10
7 0 x 2 8.
Window sashes—
10 x 8, 12 x 16
10 x 12, 14 x 18
10 x 14, 16 x 20
100 barrels bright amber resin
50 ditto Stockholm tar and pitch
50 ditto best cement
250 ash oars—12, 12 feet; 13, 14 feet; 30, 15 feet; 65, 16 feet; 65, 17 feet; 33, 18 feet; 32, 22 feet
Also, ex Emma and late arrivals,
BEST BANGOR SLATES.
Duchess, 24 x 12
Countess, 20 x 10
Viscountess, 18 x 10
Ladies, 10 x 8
10 tons zinc, assorted
500 Baltic deals, 8 feet to 15 feet long
15 cases plate-glass, various sizes.
Terms at sale.

Extraordinary Auction Sale of Boot and Shoes.
Now landing.
From the much-appreciated manufacturers, Messrs. Bostock and Co. and Davies and Sons.
Most Important to Boot and Shoe Makers, Country Buyers, Shippers, &c.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. and Mr. J. Westbrook, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 16th February, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of the best and most seasonable boots and shoes ever shipped to the colonies, consisting of 172 trunks, all very superior new goods, good widths and sizes, selected expressly for this market, and particularly adapted for the season, comprising—
Ladies' best cashmere boots, elastic gores
Ditto ditto coloured ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto black ditto, adelaide boots, channels
Ditto ditto coloured ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto cloth boots, patent goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, tipped and vamped, extra wide
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, plain goloshed, full sizes
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, tipped and vamped, extra widths
Ditto ditto black moire antique adelaide boots
Ditto ditto patent calf shoes, trimmed, B.B.
Ditto ditto black and bronze kid shoes, sandals
Ditto ditto lasting slippers, ditto
Ditto ditto kid balmoral boots, military heels
Ditto fancy register boots, evelets
Ditto best patent calf brighton shoes
Ditto cordovan lace boots, top-piece heels
Ditto black and coloured roan morning slippers
Ditto Brussels and Venetian ditto ditto
Gent's best calf wellingtons, French fronts
Ditto ditto ditto prince george boots, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto patent calf wellingtons, morocco tops
Ditto ditto ditto ditto prince georges, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto kid top boots, patent calf, goloshed, E.S.
Ditto ditto memel top ditto, ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, plain goloshed, ditto
Ditto ditto Balmoral boots, fancy tops
Ditto ditto register ditto, mock eyelets, E.S.
Ditto memel calf emperor boots, ditto
Ditto patent calf Oxford shoes, eyelets
Ditto ditto ditto shoes, elastic fronts
Ditto ditto ditto Cambridge shoes
Ditto light calf cossacks, bevel edge
Ditto heavy ditto ditto, clump soles
Ditto stout wellington boots, bradded
Ditto ditto short ditto ditto ditto
Ditto ditto stout kid bluchers, sprigged
Ditto ditto grain and enamelled napoleons
Ditto ditto kip water-tights, sprigged and rough bradded
Ditto buff and Brussell's morning slippers
Maid's cloth boots, patent goloshed, 1 to 2
Ditto cashmere ditto, ditto toes, E.S., 1 and 2
Girl's cloth boots, patent goloshed, 10 to 13
Ditto cashmere ditto ditto, tipped and vamped, 10 to 13
Ditto cloth ditto, ditto goloshed, 3 to 5 and 6 to 9
Ditto kid top ditto, patent vamped, 3 to 9, E.S.
Ditto cashmere ditto, to button and lace, 3 to 9
Ditto patent calf strap shoes, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 3 to 9, B.B.
Infants' patent lace boots, eyelets, 3 to 9
Ditto fancy coloured kid Balmoral boots, 3 to 9
Boys' and youths' light calf cossacks, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto calf wellingtons, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto stout cossacks, bradded, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto light calf ditto, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Oxford shoes, 10 to 4
Ditto ditto enamelled morning slippers, &c., &c., &c.
LEATHER, at 2 o'clock.
Colonial calfskins
Bathurst kip and sole leather
English kip leather
Kangaroo skins
Memel calfskins
Enamelled leather.
Terms at sale.

Foolscap Paper
Paperhangings.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, February 13th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Five cases foolscap paper
Three ditto paperhangings
One ditto dressing-cases.
Terms at sale.

Looking Glass
Accordeons.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, February 13th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases looking glasses
Two ditto accordeons
Three ditto cutlery, assorted.
Terms at sale.

Coloured Engravings and Pictures.
To General Dealers and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, February 13th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases
Coloured engravings and pictures, various subjects.
Terms at sale.

Eau de Cologne
Windsor Soap
Perfumery.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 13th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Five cases Eau de Cologne
Two ditto lavender water
Three ditto assorted perfumery
Two ditto Windsor soap.
Terms at sale.

Doors, Doors.
THIS DAY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 13th, 1857, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of four-panel doors.
Terms at sale.

Furniture, Effects, and Sundries, half-past 10 o'clock.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, February 13th, 1817, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Chairs, tables, drawers, oilcloth, trunks, glass, portmanteaus, corks, quantity of boots, &c.
Terms, cash.

American Saddlery.
Ladies' Side-Saddles
Gents' Saddles
Buggy Harness
Ditto Whips, &c.
To Saddlers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, February 16th, 1857, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Twenty cases American saddlery, comprising
Ladies' enamelled hogskin saddles, complete
Gents' ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto shafto ditto, ditto
Kentucky saddles
Ladies' quilted somerset saddles
Ditto chicken hogskin ditto
Plated buggy harness, "gig saddle"
Coach collars
Ring bit bridles
Martingales
Saddle-bags
Buggy whips
Collar martingales
Sets cart harness
Cart collars
Patent leather wallet bags.
Terms at sale.

Woollens, &c.
To Tailors, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 13th instant.
Commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
4 cases woollens, consisting of
Super black broadcloths
Ditto rifle ditto
Ditto black does
Ditto fancy ditto
Ditto stripes and checks
Ditto vestings
Ditto bedford cords
Ditto woollen ditto
Silesias
Casbans
Trimmings, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

This Day's Drapery Sale.
82 Packages of New Drapery Goods.
Now Landing ex Nourmahal, Joshua, and Matoaka.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Dealers, and others.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 13th instant,
commencing at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
82 packages of new drapery goods now landing ex the above ships, consisting of
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Grey sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Horrocks' long cloths
Medium shirtings
72, 80, and 90 inch sheetings
Rolled linings
Ditto jaconets
Miller's moles
Drab ditto
Cotton cords
5-4 and 9-8 prints
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Hucks
Towelling
Table damasks
Unbleached ditto
Worsted covers
Union ditto
Bullion fringes
Black and drab moreens
Coburgs
Orleans
Fancy doe trousers
Black ditto ditto
Drab ditto ditto
Fancy doe vests
Black cloth ditto
Satin ditto
Fancy ditto
Black shooting coats
American pea ditto
Mohair ditto
Boys' and youths' clothing
Regatta shirts
White ditto
Beaufort ditto
Albert ditto
Printed corahs
Braces, belts, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Damaged Mole Trousers.
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Catherine Adamson, Stuart, master, from London.
On THIS DAY, Friday, 13th instant, at 11 o'clock:

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
CO in diamond.
922—150 pairs men's drab mole trousers, S. and B.
923—150 men's ditto, ditto D. S., S.B.
924—152 pairs mole trousers
925—220 boys' and youths' drab mole trousers
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Stock-in-Trade.
Capital Fittings, Utensils, &c., of Druggist's Shop, corner of Liverpool and Pitt-street, formerly occupied by Mr. E. Row.
Household Furniture, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, on the premises, as above, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock,
All the stock-in-trade of drugs
Tinctures, essential oils
Perfumery, patent medicines, &c.
Superior show bottles and jars
Druggists' trade utensils
Excellent fittings, desks, &c.
Marble table and fountain
Household furniture and other effects.
☞ The whole must be cleared by the day following the sale, in consequence of the expiration of the lease.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice of Sale of
Elegant Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Semi-cabinet Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard
Elegant China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Carriages, Water Cart, Harness, and various other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the Honorable C. D. Riddell, Esq., M.L.C., to sell by auction, at his residence, Larbert House, Macleay-street, Darlinghurst, on MONDAY, February 16th, at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture, carriages, and other effects, full particulars of which will appear in catalogues, now being prepared.
☞ On view SATURDAY, 14th instant, by cards only, to be had on application to the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale, in consequence of intended alterations.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 284, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 13th February, at 11 o'clock,
Pampanga and Mauritius sugar
Congou and hysonskin teas
Liverpool salt
English and colonial cheese
Hams, bacon, &c.
Lobsters, salmon
With a variety of drapery goods, saddlery, ironmongery, cutlery, pictures, and a quantity of sundries. Also,
About 20 dozen choice Moreton Bay pineapples.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at the Old Farm, Regentsville.
Working Bullock, Horses, Dray, Carts, &c., &c., &c.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by Mr. Owen Stapleton to sell by auction, at his Residence, known as the Old Farm, Regentsville, near Penrith,
The undermentioned valuable property, viz.,
A team of working bullocks (6), yokes, bows, and chains, draught and saddle horses, milch cows, heifers, and steers, the whole of which are in first-rate condition; also,
(2) two carts, 1 dray, and a variety of other useful and valuable property.
Terms, cash.

To Capitalists and others.
Choice Allotments in the flourishing Town of Wollongong.
For Sale by Auction,
On THURSDAY, 3rd day of March,
At No. 220, George-street.

MR. FREDERICK SMITH has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, C. T. Smith, Esq., who has been induced at the solicitation of many parties to have submitted to public and unreserved competition, on THURSDAY, 3rd day of March, at his Rooms, No. 220, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Ten of the choicest and most valuable allotments in the flourishing town of Wollongong, commanding an extensive and splendid view of the harbour of Wollongong, and in proximity to the newly erected bathing establishment, which has been constructed regardless of expense, and is replete with every comfort and convenience.
The auctioneer particularly invites the attention of intending purchasers to an inspection of the above property, as this presents an opportunity seldom to be met with of securing an allotment in one of the most fashionable, desirable, and healthy retreats in the colony.
A plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer, and further particulars will appear in a future issue.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FRIDAY, 13th February.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Taranaki, H. Cory, master, from Port Lyttelton, New Zealand.
13 Tierces of Beef.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 262, George-street, THIS DAY, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
L in diamond—13 tierces of beef.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 13th February.
To Fancy Ware Dealers, Cutlers, and others.
Portemonnaies
Workboxes
Concertinas
Pipestems
Silk Purses
Playing Cards
Double Opera Glasses
Plated Rings
Pocket Cutlery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Portemonnaies, assorted
Rosewood workboxes, 8, 9, 10 inch
Octagon concertinas, 10 key
Vegetable ivory stems
Indiarubber ditto
Patent cigar piercers
Silk purses, drilled-eye needles
Instruction books
Double opera glasses
English concertinas
Cribbage boards
Bunches gold beads
Cosmetics
Highlanders' cards
Gold back mogul ditto
Plated rings
Pocket knives
Stag and buffalo pen-knives
Two-bladed stag knives.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 23d and 24th February.
Preliminary Notice.
To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Buyers, and others.
The most superb and costly House of Furniture in the Colony.
Silver Plate, Articles of Vertu, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Jacob Marks, Esq., in consequence of his departure for England, per Arlwick Castle, to sell by auction, at his residence, Wynyard-square, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23d and 24th inst.,
The whole of the magnificent drawing-room and dining-room furniture
Silver plate services, plateaus
Pianofortes, china, glass
Oil paintings, engravings
Choice and expensive articles of vertu
Porcelain vase, elegant statuettes,
Bedroom furniture
Wardrobes, cheffoniers, &c.
The whole of the above was made to Mr. Mark's order in England, and is of the most recherche description.
Catalogues are in preparation, and will be ready shortly; and the furniture may be viewed a few days prior to the sale. Further particulars in a future advertisement.

WEDNESDAY, 18th February.
To Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Country Storekeepers, and others.
Invoice of Coloured Sporting Prints
Mahogany Plain, Tray, and Box Dressing Glasses
Mahogany Frame Chimney ditto
Maple and Rosewood Frame ditto
Herring's Farm Yard Scenes.
Just landed, ex Claramont.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Mahogany plain tray glasses, 12 x 9
Ditto ditto ditto, 10 x 8
Ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 12
Ditto ditto ditto, 24 x 14
Ditto box glasses, 2 drawers, 10 x 8
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 10
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 12 x 9
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 12
Maple frame chimney glasses, 30 x 18
Mahogany frame ditto ditto, 24 x 14
Maple ditto ditto ditto, 24 x 14
Rosewood ditto ditto ditto, 24 x 14
Maple ditto ditto ditto, 28 x 16
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 12.
COLOURED ENGRAVINGS AND SPORTING PRINTS.
16 coloured sporting engravings, in maple frames—
Coursing and Hunting
Race-horses
What's His Age?
Tipperary Hunts
Partridge Shooting
Gamekeeper's Return.
28 coloured engravings, in 2-inch maple and gold frames,
Herring's Farm Yards.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
By order of the Mortgagees.
CHIPPENDALE.
LARGE BLOCK of CITY PROPERTY in Waterloo, Henrietta, and Chippendale East streets.
TO BE SOLD IN ONE LOT.

MORT and CO. have received peremptory instructions from the mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th February,
The following valuable city properties, situate in Chippendale:
LOT 1.—Two two-story weatherboard houses, containing each three rooms, erected on an allotment of land having about 19 feet frontage to Henrietta-street, with a depth of about 58 feet extending to Chippendale-street East, to which it has also a frontage of about 19 feet. Yard and well at the rear of these houses.
LOTS 2 and 3.—Six weatherboard cottages: three of which contain two rooms and an attic each; one, three rooms; one, two rooms, attic, and kitchen; and one, two rooms, attic, kitchen, stable, and well. There is also a small wooden cottage at the rear of one of the above. The whole erected on a block of land, adjoining lot 1, having about 58 feet frontage to Waterloo-street, about 64 feet frontage to Henrietta-street, and about 64 feet frontage to Chippendale-street East.
LOT 4.—Four brick-built cottages: three of which contain each verandah and three rooms; and one, three rooms. The whole erected on a block of land next to lots 2 and 3, having about 38 feet frontage to Waterloo-street, and about 64 feet frontage to Henrietta-street.
☞ The above is a most desirable and safe investment. The locality is well-known to be about the most populous in the city, and the premises are of a size to command tenants from a class who are sure always of high wages, and can afford to pay good rents.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

THE AUCKLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
27 Shares, £10 paid-up.

MORT and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, the 13th February,
27 shares in the Auckland Steam Navigation Company (£10 paid-up).
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Naimby Shuttleworth, of Sydney, solicitor.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., official assignee of the insolvent estate of James Naimby Shuttleworth, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 18th February,
All the estate, right, title, and interest of the official assignee of and in the whole of the assets in this estate, comprising the whole of the insolvent's real and personal property and estate of every description, of which further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

TOWN OF HOMEBUSH,
CLOSE TO THE PARRAMATTA ROAD.
*** The site selected for this promising Town forms a portion of land formerly belonging to Mr. J. H. Potts OPPOSITE THE HOMEBUSH RACECOURSE, and distant about 8½ MILES FROM SYDNEY BY RAIL.
It surrounds a portion of Ten Acres selected by the Railway Company as a site for the RAILWAY STATION, which, when in operation, must give a very large increase in value to all lands at Homebush. It has also the very great additional advantage, through the arrangements of the streets, of being INTERSECTED BY THE ONLY CROSS THOROUGHFARE for a considerable distance between the LIVERPOOL and PARRAMATTA ROADS.
Its proximity to Homebush, our great Metropolitan Racecourse, must add to its importance, as is fully evidenced by the great impetus now being given to horse racing throughout the colony, with a view to the improvement of our breed of horses. The property has been subdivided on a most liberal scale. THE STREETS ARE WIDE, and the allotments vary in size, those WITHIN THE TOWN CONTAINING ABOUT AN ACRE EACH, whilst the SUBURBAN LOTS CONTAIN FROM 3 TO 13 ACRES EACH.

L A W.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINSON, and a special jury of twelve.

MORTIMER AND ANOTHER V. MORT.

The trial of this cause, which commenced on Tuesday, was still unfinished when the Court, at five p.m., adjourned until this morning.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice MILFORD and a jury of four.

LONG V. JOUBERT.

This was an action for use and occupation, for breach of covenant to repair and to deliver up possession of premises. The defendant pleaded that he was not indebted, paid £5 into Court as to the repairs, and that he did deliver possession and offered to deliver possession. The action was tried at the last sittings, when the defendant obtained a verdict, and the plaintiff subsequently obtained a new trial.

Mr. Martin appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

The defendant's term of premises in George-street was expired on the 1st April; use and occupation were alleged from that date to the 23rd August. There was a negotiation about renewing the tenancy, and some delay in executing a small amount of repairs. The delay as to the repairs the defendant said was caused by the plaintiff's not furnishing a specification as soon as it was expected and promised. The parties did not agree to a renewal of the tenancy. By the time the term had expired the defendant had got rid of all sub-tenants, except one, whom he left in possession because he understood the plaintiff was willing to accept him as a tenant. The plaintiff said to the defendant on this subject that he preferred himself, and would say nothing as to the other till it was determined whether they would renew the tenancy. He told the sub-tenant that he did not intend to molest him; but he was positive that he never accepted him as a tenant. As to the repairs, it would take the plaintiff £300 to repair the premises. The defendant repaired according to the specification he received, and considered he left the premises in at least as good repair as he found them. Mr. Langley, who surveyed the premises at the beginning of the tenancy, and since its termination, considered £5 sufficient for repairs. A builder who furnished the plaintiff's specification considered £28 requisite.

His HONOR directed the jury that unless the plaintiff accepted the under-tenant there was no surrender of the premises, nor offer to surrender.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £139 0s. 9d. damages upon the issue as to use and occupation, and £2 upon the issues as to the delivery of possession. The issue as to repairs they found for the defendant. To this verdict they added the following rider: "The jury are unanimously of opinion that, in justice, the verdict should be for the defendant on all the issues, but under his Honor's direction they have confined themselves to the law of the case only."

CAUSES FOR THIS DAY.—JURY COURT.—Special Jury Cause: Mortimer and another v. Mort (part heard). Juries of Four: Scott and another v. Stern and others; Wilson, official assignee, v. Evans; Clarke v. Perry official assignee; Hibberson v. Russell; Bibo v. Muller; Callaghan v. Hannan.

BANCO COURT.—Palmer v. Conolly.

BUSINESS IN MASTER'S OFFICE.—Perry v. Simpson and another, to settle securities on appeal; Vines v. Styles, to settle minutes; Donaldson v. Stone, to examine witnesses; Rigby v. Binnie, to settle minutes of rule absolute.

COURT OF CLAIMS. — The Commissioners of the Court of Claims held a sitting this day, at the Public Chambers, Supreme Court House, and disposed of several cases. The further consideration of various claims was adjourned to Monday next, the 16th instant, at ten o'clock.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Alexander C. Davidson, a third meeting. Claims amounting to £30 were proved, and the official assignee read his report. The official assignee was directed to retain insolvent's furniture under attachment until the validity of a bill of sale in favour of the landlord shall have been decided.

In the estate of Frederick W. Clarke, a special meeting was held, and debts amounting to £314 9s. 3d. were proved.

In the estate of Alexander F. Greville. A special meeting had been convened for proof of debts, whereas it was intended to be a meeting to give directions to the assignee concerning the estate. Nothing therefore was done.

SURRENDER.

Henry Brown, of Waverley, schoolmaster. Liabilities, £292 17s. 1d. Assets—value of personal property, £48; outstanding debts, £45 5s. 3d.: total assets, £93 5s. 3d. Deficit, £199 11s. 10d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, 13—Robert C. Springett, first, half-past 10. William Clarke, special, for examination, 11. Charles J. Tibbey, special, for examination, half-past 1. Gollan, Mackenzie, and Co., first, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Mr. Dowling.

Eleven persons were convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, and were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or in default to be imprisoned some for twenty-four and others for forty-eight hours.

Sarah Symonds and Mary Ann Conway, found guilty of having made use of obscene language, were each ordered to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned for seven days. Thomas M'Cabe was also convicted of a breach of the Vagrant Act, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s. or to be imprisoned for one month; and Eliza Bush was sent to gaol for one month.

William Holloway Chambers was brought before the Bench by Detective Welsh, who deposed that he received the prisoner into custody from John Garsed, charged with having stolen sundry window-sashes, a ladder, a water-cart, and a quantity of timber, from Garsed's premises at the Glebe; he asked prisoner if he had ever removed any window-sashes from Garsed's premises, and he denied ever having done so; afterwards when confronted with a man named Cull, he said that he had caused Cull to remove some sashes, but that they were his own property; he then said to Cull "You are a spiteful man." John Garsed, residing at the Glebe, freeholder, deposed that Chambers was for nearly two years in his employ as a kind of clerk of works or overlooker during the erection of a number of houses at the Glebe; he paid him £3 per week, and a commission on rents collected; he left his service on the 1st December, 1855, and between the 25th February and 3rd March following, he removed his residence from the Glebe to Newtown; during or about the month of March last year, after prisoner left his service, he missed fifteen pairs of sashes worth £12, a water-cart, a ladder, and a large quantity of timber — property worth, in the whole, at least £1000—from an enclosed yard at the Glebe within which were the workshop, a stable, &c., and where was kept the materials until required to be put into the buildings; he had the greatest confidence in prisoner's integrity until a day or two ago, when his favourable opinion was somewhat shaken; he obtained a search warrant, prisoner's premises were searched, but nothing was found which he could identify as his; he gave prisoner into custody on information given by a man named Cull, who had been at one time in his employ but was latterly in that of prisoner. In cross-examination, Mr. Garsed said that he had lately heard that prisoner was engaged as a contractor in the erection of two or three houses while he was yet in his (Garsed's) service, which he had no right to do, and had subsequently carried on business as a builder on his own account. Thomas Cull, labourer, deposed that he was once in Mr. Garsed's service, and afterwards was employed by prisoner; he remembered removing prisoner's furniture from the Glebe to Newtown, but could not say how long since —perhaps a year or perhaps more; on the same day prisoner told him to go to Garsed's carpenters' shed, and take some sashes thence to his (prisoner's) yard at Newtown; could not say what time of day he took them, but it was neither before breakfast nor after tea; prisoner gave no other description of them than "my sashes;" witness did as he was ordered, and saw the sashes many times afterwards in prisoner's yard at Newtown; when the constable spoke to witness on Monday he denied that he had removed any sashes from Garsed's premises to prisoner's, but it was a lie; he told a lie because he knew that if he told the truth prisoner would be brought to Court about the sashes; saw the same sashes in prisoner's yard for a month after he put them there; believes he saw some of them there eight or ten weeks ago, and perhaps there are still some of them there. Thomas Pellew, carpenter, deposed that in January, February, and March of last year, he was in Mr. Garsed's employ, as for a long time previously he had been; he had made ninety-six pair of sashes for Mr. Garsed, and which were kept at the workshop; in January of last year, four other houses were commenced, and he, having to make the window-frames, went to the shed to measure the sashes; there were then either fifteen or sixteen pair left of the ninety-six pair he had made; in about five or six weeks afterwards, when the frames were made, he went for the sashes, but they were gone; there were no other sashes on the premises in January than those he spoke of, which had been made by himself for Mr. Garsed, and of Mr. Garsed's timber. Cross-examined: Was present when prisoner said that he removed no sashes of Garsed's, but some of his own, which he had put there, because he had then no place of his own; he said he had some of the same sashes still in his yard; witness went and examined them; none of them had been made by him; he may have put and removed sashes during the five or six weeks' interval spoken of, without witness's knowledge. Committed for trial. Bail allowed in £60, with two sureties in £30 each.

William Brown was charged with stealing in a dwelling. Constable Grayson deposed that he yesterday received prisoner into custody charged with having stolen a purse containing money, two watches, and a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of William Cullen; prosecutor claimed the hat produced, which prisoner wore, with a watch, a purse, a shirt, and some other articles taken from prisoner. William Cullen, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Hellyer, of Salt Pan Creek, deposed that on Monday last prisoner came to the hut in which he (witness) and another labourer reside, said he was destitute, and looking for work; as it was raining they took him into the hut, gave him food and shelter until next day; on Tuesday afternoon they returned from work, prisoner was gone; so also was a number of articles of his (witness') wearing apparel (some of which he saw in Court), two watches (one of which was before the Court), and a purse; the purse in court is the same; it then contained 13s. 6d. in silver; the whole of the lost property he valued at £10. Charles House deposed that yesterday evening he saw prisoner at Fulljames's public-house; Fulljames was examining some wearing apparel, and made a remark that he suspected the prisoner of having dishonestly possessed himself of them; witness had heard of Cullen having been robbed, and looked at some of the things; on a shirt he saw Cullen's name, and thereupon gave prisoner into custody. Committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Charles Heil, baker, was fined, on the prosecution of Mr. Mitchelson, in the sum of 20s. and costs, for having sent out with his cart a false weighing machine.

William Matchett and James Godfrey, bakers, pleaded guilty to having neglected to supply their carters with scales and weights, and were severally fined 20s. and costs.

James Moon was fined 10s., for having in his possession a false balance; and John Mitchell 5s., for having one false weight.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

One woman was convicted of drunkenness, and ordered to pay the usual penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Thomas Nash, a fireman belonging to the R. M. S. ship Simla, was convicted of desertion, and sent to gaol for twelve weeks.

Benjamin Tripp, Robert M'Gill, and Eli Guy, seamen belonging to the Nourmahal, were brought up on suspicion of having stolen about £10, part the property of the captain, and the remainder owned by a passenger (Mr. Wickham); also, a pair of trousers and a pair of blankets, the property of another passenger. Sufficient evidence having been given to justify their detention, they were remanded till to-morrow for the attendance of other witnesses.

John Bourke, a boy belonging to the ship Royal Saxon, sued William White, master of that vessel, for £5 8s., for his service as seaman on board. It appeared that the boy had received part of the money, and payment of the balance £2 3s. 6d., was ordered by consent of the captain, who did not desire to detain the money, but had been requested to do so by the uncle of the lad as, he (the boy) had behaved himself very shamefully, wasting his money and setting his uncle at defiance.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Thursday Evening.

MESSRS. Frith and Payten sold to-day by auction, a quantity of damaged teas, ex Uni: Congous, in chests, slightly damaged, 91s. to 93s.; half-chests, ditto, 42s 6d. to 47s. 6d; much ditto, 29s. to 35s.; quarter-chests, slightly, 23s. to 27s. 6d. They also sold Cobb's Margate ale, in hogsheads, at £6 7s. 6d to £7; and an assortment of oilmen's stores, of various brands, at average market prices.

Messrs. Mort and Co. sold to-day by auction about 300 bales of wool. The greater portion of the wool offered was of a middle and inferior class, and the price obtained for this description was about a half-penny lower than last week. The prices for superior clips, however, are fully maintained. The rates ranged to-day as follows:—Fleece, 1s. 5¾d. to 1s. 9¾d.; locks and skins, from 8½d. to 1s. 2d.; grease, 6¾d. to 11½d.

The tallow market is very quiet, and the quantity that has come to hand is small. 21 casks of mutton tallow were bought in to-day at £50 per ton. The demand for shipping parcels is good, and early arrivals would command full rates. Sheepskins are firm, and more than 6000 were sold at from 8½d. to 10d. per lb.

HIDES.—The demand is active, and some large parcels changed hands, at from 20s. to 20s. 9d.

By the Star of Peace we have news from England to the 24th November. The Funds had improved from 1½ to 2 per cent., and the rate of discount was expected to be reduced to six per cent. The *Times*, of that date, says,—

The prospect of an early return of the Bank rate of discount to six per cent. was further strengthened to-day by the general features of the weekly statement in the *Gazette*, and the funds have experienced another rise. Consols for money, which closed yesterday at 93⅛, were first quoted 93⅛ to ¾, whence they gradually advanced to 93 7/16 to 94, at which they were maintained with much steadiness to the termination of business. For the 4th of December the final transactions were at 94 to 7/16. Money was easier then in the afternoon of yesterday, the rate for loans on Government securities being 6 per cent., but the demand will probably be still active for a day or two, until the gold purchases for the Continent shall have been completed. Bank Stock closed at 215 to 217; Reduced, 92¾ to ⅞; New Three per Cents. 93 to ⅞; Exchequer Bonds, 98¾ to ⅞; and India Bonds, 2s. discount to 2s. premium; Exchequer bills were firm at par to 3s. premium, some considerable amounts having been bought during the week by the Government brokers, on account, it is supposed, of the savings banks.

In the discount market, and at the Bank of England, to-day, the demand was very moderate.

The Tallow market is firmer, and a considerable business has been done at 57s. 9d. to 58s., both for this year and spring. The delivery is 2205, and arrival 2500 casks.

The *Express*, of the 24th of November, gives the following report of the markets:—

The following small public sales are advertised for to-morrow: —Sugar: 300 hogsheads Barbadoes, 100 hogsheads Demerara, and 700 bags Bengal. Coffee: 100 casks plantation Ceylon. Saltpetre: 300 bags. Rice: 3000 bags Bengal.

Our markets have generally been steady since Friday, but the amount of business done has been small.

COPPER.—300 bags good ordinary native Ceylon sold at 52s. 6d. to 53s.

SALTPETRE has been firm, and a limited business doing at full prices.

RICE.—About 5000 bags sold, chiefly of common qualities, at fully previous rates.

TEA.—The samples out of Congou just arrived, are now on the market, and the trade are buyers freely at full prices.

COTTON.—100 bales sold.

OILS.—Seal, pale, £50 to £51; brown, £45; sperm body, £95; headmatter, £100; cod, £50; South Sea pale, £48; olive, Gallipoli, £56; Spanish and Sicily, £54; cocoanut, 49s to 51s; palm, 42s to 40s; linseed, 38s 3d to 38s 6d; rape, pale, 54s 6d to 55s; brown, 51s 6d to 52s.

From the *Home News*, dated the 19th of November, we take the following report of the London wool market:—

The satisfactory tone observable at the first night's sale has continued, and prices have an upward tendency; indeed, quotations are, as compared with the opening, about 1d. dearer with a very firm market, and up to 18th November, one-half the quantity will have been sold. It is a remarkable feature in the wool trade that, notwithstanding another rise in the Bank rate (7 per cent. being now charged on all bills, thus equaling the rate on 1 and 3 months' paper), our market continues to improve, and at each night's sale the anxiety on the part of manufacturers to stock is more and more observable—a proof that consumption is overtaking, or rather has exceeded, the supply. The dealers have been very cautious in their purchases of late, and the quantity taken by them is not worth consideration.

For foreign account the operations are on an extensive scale, and the better qualities of all descriptions, are most eagerly taken by them. Notwithstanding the sharp competition of our home buyers, price does not seem an object with the former, if the quality meets their requirements. The quantity already taken for export exceeds 3500 bales, including the cream of the wools that have yet been catalogued.

Looking to the facts that dear money does not check the upward tendency of prices, and that competition increases at each night's sale, it is evident that wool will be very scarce before May next; for, although the quantity in second hands is very large, and may be estimated at 5500 bales, principally of combing character and in grease, the dealers at Leeds and Hudderafield are very limited in stock, and at their present rate of operating will not meet the sales which are being effected at home for immediate consumption, their stocks being gradually decreased by about 25 per cent. more than their purchase. But little is being bought for speculation, and that only by the local dealers, who operate generally at each sale, having buyers for their purchases between the sales. Our market will be very bare of wools of combing quality before May; it is hoped, however, that on the other side our friends will not clip too early to obtain the February market, for it is generally found that the staple is tender and short and the fleeces more wasty than usual; this is more particularly the case with Port Phillip wools.

It should be borne in mind that we have not received any Odessa merinos or Brookwashed (one parcel excepted of the former which was sold for the French market), and, indeed, we are without receipts from any quarter to interfere with the prices and consumption of colonial wools.

We give the latest quotations for Australian Securities on the London Stock Exchange. It will be observed that prices have remained stationary, with the exception of the shares of the Union Bank, which have fallen £1 per share. Bank of Australasia, 98 to 100; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16¾ to 17¼; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 19½ to 20½; ditto New, 19 to 20; Bank of New South Wales, 45 to 47; Oriental Bank Corporation, 38 to 40; Union of Australia, 62 to 64; New, 7 to 8.

From the money article of the *Times* we extract the following:—

The final quotations of the French Three per Cents. from the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 68f. 20c. for money, and 68f. 45c. for the account, showing a further improvement of rather more than a quarter per cent., with increased purchases for investment.

The fact of the Bank bullion having experienced an increase of £134,015 during the past week has caused some surprise to be expressed that the advance of the rate of discount to 7 per cent. should have been resorted upon. It must be remarked, however, that this increase of bullion was not more than should have taken place two or three weeks back from the reflux of the coin paid for dividends, and that so far from there being any sign at the time the Bank determined upon the advance of a favourable turn in the foreign exchanges, they were gradually assuming a worse appearance, they were gradually assuming a worse appearance. If the James Baines and the Lightning had still kept out, the position of the money-market at this moment would have been such as to induce the public to congratulate themselves upon timely precautions having been taken.

The £760,000 of gold brought by the James Baines was delivered to-day, and about £60,000 has been sold to the Bank. A considerable further proportion will probably remain here, but no estimate can yet be formed, as the amount to be taken for the Bank of France will depend in a great measure on the advices from Paris on Monday, and the total of bills that may be remitted thence.

The private letters from Paris are all encouraging, and demonstrate an unanimous opinion that the danger of the crisis is past. Prudent persons, however, still feel there are difficulties to be surmounted which render it desirable that the recovery should be slow, in order that it may be permanent.

It is understood that the provisional directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have considered themselves justified, by the state of their subscription list, in accepting tenders for the manufacture and shipment of their cable by the 31st of May next, and that they hoped to effect electric telegraph communication between Europe and America by the end of the following month. Nearly the whole of their capital is said to have been subscribed, and the contract price for the cable is much within the estimate. Meanwhile it appears from the following letter, which has been addressed to the company by the Treasury, that the British Government are prepared to furnish any ships that may be desired, if further soundings should be deemed necessary; to entertain favourably any request for aid in laying down the cable; and to grant £14,000 per annum (equal to 4 per cent. on £350,000, the assumed capital of the company) for the transmission of their messages:—

"Treasury Chambers, November 20.

"Sir,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury your letter of the 13th ultimo, addressed to the Earl of Clarendon, requesting on behalf of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, certain privileges and protection in regard to the line of telegraph which it is proposed to establish between Newfoundland and Ireland, I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you that they are prepared to enter into a contract with the said telegraph company, based upon the following conditions, viz.:

"1. It is understood that the capital required to lay down the line will be £350,000.

"2. Her Majesty's Government engage to furnish the aid of ships to take what soundings may still be considered needful, or to verify those already taken, and favourably to consider any request that may be made to furnish aid by their vessels in laying down the cable.

"3. The British Government, from the time of the completion of the line, and so long as it shall continue in working order, undertakes to pay at the rate of £14,000 a year, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the assumed capital, as a fixed remuneration for the work done on behalf of the Government in the conveyance outward and homeward of their messages. The payment to continue until the net profits of the company are equal to a dividend of £5 per cent., when the payment shall be reduced to £10,000 a-year for a period of 25 years. It is, however, understood that if the Government messages in any year shall, at the usual tariff rate charged to the public, amount to a larger sum, such additional payment shall be made as is equivalent thereto.

"4. That the British Government shall have a priority in the conveyance of their messages over all others, subject to the exception only of the Government of the United States, in the event of their entering into an arrangement with the Telegraph Company similar in principle to that of the British Government, in which case the messages of the two Governments shall have priority in the order in which they arrive at the stations.

"5. That the tariff of charges shall be fixed with the consent of the Treasury, and shall not be increased without such consent being obtained, so long as this contract lasts.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CYRUS FIELD, Esq., 37, Jermyn-street." "JAMES WILSON."

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for vessels to carry emigrants to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, to be ready for passengers between the 12th and 19th January, as may be hereafter determined.

The following, on the French and German vintages, is from a circular of Messrs. Lightly and Simon:—

We beg to lay before you our annual reports from the French and German vineyards, which we regret to say are again very unfavourable. Prices have in consequence considerably advanced, and stocks of old wines are so reduced in the hands of both growers and the trade throughout the two countries, that unless the vintage of 1857 is abundant, not only in France and Germany, but throughout the other wine-producing countries of Europe, it is difficult to predict what may be the result, or to what price wine may attain. We have been at some pains to collect correct data as to the oidium, and it would certainly appear that in France the disease is rather on the decline, for although its ravages have been extensive it has mostly confined itself to those districts where it had shown itself in previous years. With regard to the use of sulphur in the vineyards, our friends in the south of France write that it has again been attended with so much success in modifying the disease that next year it will be universally applied to the vines in that part of the country. (We may also mention that in Sicily its use has been found most beneficial) The total yield of the French vineyards cannot be estimated at more than one-fifth of an average crop, but so far as at present can be judged the quality will be superior to last year's produce. In the German vineyards the yield is not much more favourable, and the quality will not compensate for the deficiency.

The *Times* says:—The following, from the Colonial Gold Company, apparently completes the history of that undertaking, which was among the grandest of the Australian mining schemes. The Great Nugget Vein Company, of which the shares, with £2 10s. paid, at one period touched £4 premium, is at the same time virtually extinguished. In the latter case there is some amount of the deposit money to be returned to the shareholders, but although the distribution appears to have been made to the parties interested at Sydney, where the concern was got up, nothing is heard of a remittance to the English proprietary:—

COLONIAL GOLD.—The Colonial Gold Company have this day received by the James Baines advices from Mr. Spence, dated Melbourne, 5th of August, of which the following are extracts:—"I left Louisa Creek on the 7th ultimo, having completed all arrangements that were practicable for my final departure. The whole of the machinery was carefully cleaned, greased, and stored, and in order that it might be properly protected, and likewise those buildings which at present I thought it better to reserve, I invited the commissioner to take up his residence temporarily on the place, which he has done. Thus the property remains in perfect security, and I think it probable that as various changes are contemplated in the management of the gold-fields, the Government may ultimately entertain the idea of purchasing the best of the buildings and habitations. The machinery will remain where it is until I see some positive advantage in its removal. The fact of the claims having been thrown open caused considerable excitement throughout the gold-fields, as the diggers had always been jealous of our occupation of a piece they considered so promising. The papers have done their best by multiplying reports of individual success to attract a population, but, so far as Louisa Creek is concerned, I fully expect that in another month or so the place will be altogether deserted. I beg to enclose a statement of the general result of the operations at Louisa Creek for the month of June, showing a loss of £221 8s. 4d., half of which will be refunded by the Great Nugget Company.

"I acknowledge receipt of despatches to the 5th of May; also reports of the general meeting. In several previous communications I have distinctly expressed my opinion that an establishment for the purchase and reduction of ores would answer well in Victoria. It is true that many such concerns have been unsuccessful, but they are all on too small a scale, worked at too great an expense, and many most unfavourably situated. I have also stated that, had I been in possession of sufficient funds, I would have erected the engine at Sandhurst on my own responsibility rather than dispose of it at a low price. But the board will have long since been aware of the fact that it required some management to meet pending liabilities, and consequently further outlay was out of the question. Finding there was no prospect of a remittance or authority for any such additional investment, I proceeded to sell off and close everything, but in doing this I have made no great sacrifice. If positive instructions are sent me and means supplied to form such an establishment, I will find suitable men, and it shall be done to the best of my ability and with all expedition; but in the meantime I consider myself bound to proceed as though it had actually been resolved that the company should wind up entirely."

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Office, No. 179, George-street, Sydney, CAPITAL, £400,000, in 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS:

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman.

William Brown, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

John Alexander, Esq. William Fanning, Esq.

Thomas W. Smith, Esq. Alfred Spry, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR:

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

AGENT and MARINE SURVEYOR for the Port of Newcastle:

John Bingle, Esq.

SURVEYOR for Auckland, New Zealand:

Captain Alexander Grange.

LONDON AGENT:

Thomas Brown, Esq., 62, Moorgate-street

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances.

Rates of Premium per cent. by first-class vessels not under forty-five tons, free from average unless general:

	Guineas.		Guineas.
Europe	2	Port Phillip, by sailing vessel	1½
India, China, and Manila	2½	Ditto, per steamer	¾
Java	2	Clarence River	2
Torres' Straits	3	Moreton Bay, (by the northern passage)	1½
Valparaiso and Lima	2	Wide Bay	1½
California	2	Launceston	1½
Mauritius	2	Hobart Town	1
Bourbon	2½	Ditto, by steamer	¾
Auckland	1½	Twofold Bay	¾
Ditto, by steamer	¾	Tahiti	1½
Port Nicholson	2	Otago	2½
Port Nelson	2½		
Port Cooper	3		
Adelaide	1½		

Goods insured with particular average, from ½ to ½ per cent. extra.

Time risks on first-class vessels:—

3 months ..... 3 guineas per cent.
6 ditto ..... 5 ditto ditto
12 ditto ..... 9 ditto ditto

Whaving voyage ..... 10 guineas per cent.

Specie—to or from London, 2 guineas per cent., and policies will be issued in triplicate, payable in London, if required.

Specie—To or from Melbourne, by sailing vessels, 1 guinea per cent.; by steamers, ¾ per cent.

The Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and where claims for damages are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office. JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —IMPORTANT NOTICE—The books of the Society CLOSE on the 28th day of February, 1857, for the current year's business.

All proposals made before that date will be ENTITLED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS OF THE YEAR, in terms of the rules of the Society.

At the last investigation, the BONUS ADDITIONS AVERAGED CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all policies then entitled to participate.

COMPARATIVE EXAMPLE OF ADVANTAGES OF THIS SOCIETY OVER OTHER SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—AGE 40. POLICY FOR £500.

Name of Office.	Annual Premium.	Duration of Policy.	Bonus Addition.
An English Proprietary Company	16 7 1	10 years	£50 16 8
Scottish Widows' Fund (Mutual Assurance) Society	16 11 3	7 years	70 0 0
Australian Mutual Provident Society	16 2 1	4 years and 8 months	81 13 7

To meet the views of all classes an option is allowed to Members of receiving the net value of their Bonuses in cash, as they accrue from time to time, or of appropriating them to a reduction of future Annual Premiums, or according to the plan detailed at more length above, of retaining them as certain fixed additions to the benefits originally contracted for.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary. Chief Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. December 31, 1856

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. —MONEY to be LENT on security of City and suburban freehold property. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary. Offices, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY established (WITH IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES UNDER THE ACTS OF COUNCIL, 7 Vict. No. 10 and 14 Vict. No. 11) for granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age, on the principles (PROVED BY AN EXPERIENCE OF 150 YEARS OF KINDRED INSTITUTIONS IN THE MOTHER COUNTY TO BE THE MOST EQUITABLE AND SAFEST FOR THE ASSURED) of Mutual Assurance and a periodical division of the whole of the profits among the whole of the members.

Chairman—M. E. MURNIN, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—FREDERICK ESSWORTH, Esq.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.

Chief Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street. Sydney.

PREMIUMS REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.—IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Capital £1,500,000.—Dwelling and Counting Houses constructed in accordance with the Building Act, of brick and stone, with slated, metal, or shingled roofs, for every hundred pounds assured, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d.; buildings for storing merchandise and for trades, as above, for every hundred pounds assured, from 3s. 9d. to 5s.; weatherboard and buildings not included in the preceding, and hazardous risks, by special agreement. Ships in harbour or dock, in the Port of Sydney, with warranty not to repair, 7s. 6d.; with liberty to repair, 10s.; ships building, 15s. per cent. per annum. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims adjusted and paid in Sydney. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., agents.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY Established in 1836. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. Capital, £1,259,760.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Rates of premium from 2s. 3d. per cent. upwards, according to nature of risk. Policies issued free from average clause.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurances effected at very equitable rates. Policies purchased by the Company.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR £100.

Age.	Without profits.	With profits.
30	£2 2 7	£2 8 0
40	2 16 8	3 3 11
50	3 19 0	4 7 4
60	6 6 3	6 16 8

Prospectuses and every information relative to rates and modes of insurance readily furnished on application to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Agents for New South Wales, 4, Charlotte-place, Sydney.

THE PEOPLE'S PROVIDENT ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Sydney Agency, 225, George-street. For Life Assurance and Fidelity Guarantee.

Capital—Half a Million Sterling.

Income—£56,000 per annum.

Offices—London: 2, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; 36, Old Jewry, Cheapside. In the chief towns of the United Kingdom, India, and the British Colonies.

PRESIDENT.

The Rt. Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Thomas Bazley, Esq., President Chamber Commerce, Manchester.

CHAIRMAN OF LONDON BOARD.

George A. Hamilton, Esq., M.P. for Dublin University.

Manager and Secretary—William Cleland, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF THE AUSTRALIAN BRANCH, MELBOURNE.

Edward Bell, Esq. Fras. A. Walsh, Esq.

D. S. Campbell, Esq., M.L.A. John Wilson, Esq., (Messrs. W. T. Mollison, Esq. Timms, Wilson, and Co.)

Offices—Ansand's Chambers, Collins-street West.

SECRETARY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

M. O'Grady, Esq., Melbourne.

MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR NEW SOUTH WALES.

Alexander Sage, Esq., Sydney.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.D., Sydney.

THE GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT,

For insuring the fidelity of persons of approved character in situations of trust.

Several thousand officials and their employers, the principal Banking, Railway, Municipal, and other public institutions, enjoy the advantage of the benefits bestowed by the Society. In Australia its security is accepted by

The Colonial Government
The Railway Commissioners
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Australasian Steam Navigation Company
Bank of New South Wales
Colonial Bank of Australasia
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank
London Chartered Bank of Australia
Oriental Bank Corporation, &c., &c.

Rates of premium for guarantee fixed according to the duties of the situation

By a system originated by this Society, the payment made for guarantee may be considerably reduced, or entirely appropriated to the purpose of life assurance, the purchase of an endowment payable at a given age, or an annuity, at the option of the assurer.

Private sureties may be relieved from their liability by the guarantee of this Society.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, upon terms peculiarly favourable to assurers.

Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every required information may be had by applying to the Secretary, People's Provident Assurance Society, Melbourne; or to Mr. SAGE, (Messrs. Young and Co.'s), 225, George-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SYDNEY BRANCH,

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Office, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.

TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

TENDERS for PETTY'S HOTEL, CHURCH HILL. —No satisfactory offer having been received by the auctioneers for the above valuable investment, the proprietors have determined to submit the good-will, lease for about 3 years (with option of renewal), fixtures, furniture, and stock, to competition by tender. The auctioneers have had several offers but none equal to their wishes, being particularly instructed to select only an eligible and respectable tenant. An inventory of the furniture and stock, with all further particulars and cards to view, may be had at the rooms of the auctioneers. Sealed tenders may be received until Saturday, the 14th, at 11 o'clock, either delivered at the Rooms, 254, George-street, or at the Hotel. BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, land and estate agents.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for building a third-class House. Plan, &c., may be seen on application to W. BRADRIDGE, architect, 38, Stanley-street.

TO BUILDERS.—Tenders are required for putting on the Roof and laying Floors to a House, at Cooper. Plans and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. To whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, February 23rd.

TO STONEMASONS.— Tenders are required for flagging the footpath of house occupied by Mr. B. B. COHEN, Bridge-street.

PASSAGES FOR TROOPS TO GRAVESEND.—Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders, in duplicate, will be received at this office on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at noon, for the conveyance of about the undermentioned troops (invalids, &c.) from Sydney to Gravesend, viz.—

1 officer
48 non-commissioned officers and rank and file
4 women
7 children under ten years of age

with the regulated quantity of baggage.

The officer to be provided with a cabin (with the necessary fittings), and a suitable table, including wine and beer.

The non-commissioned officers and privates, including women and children, are to be provisioned at the expense of the ship, according to a dietary scale, which may be seen at this office. A surgeon must be provided at the expense of the ship to take medical charge of the detachment, and who will be required to accompany them to Chatham, and hand them over to the military authorities at that station. The scale of medical comforts required to be placed on board, also at the expense of the ship, may be seen at this office.

The provisions and medical comforts will be subjected to the approval of a board of survey, to be held at least two days previous to the embarkation of the troops.

A hospital must be made for the use of the sick, and separate accommodation afforded for the married people, the sergeant, and for the lunatics, for whom, as well as in the hospital, stand-up Berths or bunks must be erected at the expense of the ship, and such further number of berths or bunks, not exceeding eight, as may be required. The remainder of the men to be berthed in hammocks, which will be supplied, together with the bedding for the whole detachment, by the War department. All the accommodation to be subject to the approval of a board of officers.

The finders to state the rate at per head (including provisions and regulated quantity of baggage) for each individual, the probable date of the ship's sailing, and the height of the between decks.

Payment will be made in two instalments—one-half on the embarkation of the detachment, and the other by the Admiralty in England, upon the production of a certificate from the officer in command that the service has been duly and properly performed, agreeably to the charter-party, the further conditions of which may be seen at this office. JOHN B. PRICE, A. C. G.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 10th February, 1857.

IN THE ESTATE of the late THOMAS TURNER HARREL, of Botany.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY next, from persons willing to purchase the undermentioned articles, in the estate of the late Thomas Turner Harrel, of Botany Bay, viz.—

1 twenty-ton boat, with tackling, &c., &c.
1 punt, 1 horse, 1 spring dray, 1 cart
2 sets shaft harness, 2 sets trace ditto
2 saddles, materials for decking boat
Quantity of iron-work, half-cask pitch
4 baskets, 2 shovels, 1 pit saw, bags, and other sundry articles.

Intending purchasers are reminded that BENJAMIN RADFORD, on the premises, will show the